P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,772—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibener	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7901	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	2nd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 333.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Felbor	4,235	16th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,578	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

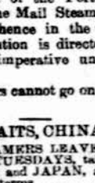
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	20th Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 8, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Leoni-spollier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "EARNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Durande to sail on or about the 15th November, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st December.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 15th November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	7th Dec., 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for	4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
	6 "	" 880	" 525
	9 "	" 975	" 550
	12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1900.

DIARIES, SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES, IN CLOTH AND STIFF PAPER COVERS.
AT ALL PRICES, FROM ANNAS 14, UPWARDS.

OBTAINABLE AT
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
VITALISES THE SYSTEM,
RENEWS THE APPETITE,
and Imparts Vigour to the Frame. A Tonic of great merit in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY OVERWORK, WORRY, EXHAUSTION, &c.
Specially prepared for Indian use from the most powerful Restorative Medicines known to Science, and its great value is freely recognised.
Rs. 3 PER BOTTLE.
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.
Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.
Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.
None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.
LARGEST & CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.
☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜
RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 10-12.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11
Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.
93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.
If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.
The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorised to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FREE BY POST.
NEW CATALOGUE OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.
THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO'
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.
RANGOON
McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 188[illegible].
TEA MERCHANTS.
28 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the Services of a Civil Engineer with long experience in Municipal work for the appointment of Deputy Engineer on Rs. 1,000 per measem, inclusive, on a two year's engagement, with the prospect of thereafter succeeding to a higher post. If the Trustees are fully satisfied as to his competence, applications stating age, and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to 27th inst.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Offices of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay,
11 November, 1899.

I HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM, of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the SALE of the s.s. "CLAN STUART" by the Clan Line Steamers, Limited, Glasgow, to me I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 67 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship Clan Stuart of Bombay, Official Number 86,467 of Gross Tonnage 2114-1 tons, Register Tonnage 1329-02 tons, now owned by me the said Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Warden Road, Breach Candy, for permission to change her name to "RANDER REUNION" and to have her Registered in the New name at the Port of Bombay as owned by me under Port No. 4, of 1899.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this 10th day of November, 1899.

HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM.

I ABDUL HOOSEIN HAJI ZENAL ABEDIN SHIRAZI of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE that in consequence of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Limited, of which I am the managing Agent, having purchased the S.S. "NINGCHOW" I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 67 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "NINGCHOW" of London, Official Number 8958 of Gross Tonnage 2708 tons, Register Tonnage 1735 tons, heretofore owned by the China Mutual S. N. Co., Limited of London, for permission to change her name to "MONSOORI" and to have her registered in the New name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Limited.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this thirteenth day of November, 1899.

ABDUL HOOSEIN HAJI ZENAL
ABEDIN SHIRAZI MANAGING AGENT.
The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in liquidation).

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Wandby Road, Fort, Bombay.....Petitioner.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 28th day of November, 1899, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Mr. Charles Agnew Turner of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his office in the High Court building, Eldon Road, Fort, ground floor, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The day for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims will be hereafter notified.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1899.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Limited Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HURBHUM NURSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NURSEY KESOWJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Clive Road, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.

The 7th day of November, 1899.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.
DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE LIMMER ASPHALTE CO'S
MASTIC ASPHALTE.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

				Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS ...	...	...	...	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	...	...		48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	...	...		40	0
Do. do. No. 4	...	...		60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	...	...		72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	...	...		125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	...	...	...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	...	2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK.	No. 2...	3	8
" Do. do.	No. 4...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMPS'

Is a well known Establishment in India devoted to the interests of

PRESCRIBER'S

Work, and anxious to show that their many years of practical experience, enables them to keep their

PHARMACOPŒIA

Well up to date. It is invaluable as a reminder to the Physician, and the

FOURTH

Time of its appearance shows it has been duly appreciated. This

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Has been carefully revised and is corrected according to the British Pharmacopœia

JUST

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from 1st December next. Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc.,—STEFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY,—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecogopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills and Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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NO. 1 COGNAC.

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The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. M. Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

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DAWSON'S
PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Sold by all Wine Merchants.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ...	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-8, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Cloisters," the ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and Wimbridge, and others, fine plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a first-rate full sized mahogany slate billiard table by Feltham & Co., with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mahogany piano by Schiedmayer and Sochne, one large fire-proof English safe by Lumby's Halifax on stand, first rate pictures and photographs, rich Dresden figures, incandescent hanging and wall kerosene lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one handsome strong light English-built landau by Cooper and Co., in good condition, with rubber-tyred wheels, one handsome strong chestnut Arab horse, very quiet, one handsome strong grey Arab 14-2, both go in single and double harness, sets of plated, mounted single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of T. RALPH DOUSE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, FORMERLY KNOWN AS RAMLAL'S PEDHI, ON KALBADEVI ROAD.

With the consent of the mortagor and the mortgagee, the undermentioned property will, unless previously sold by private contract, be put up for Sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1899, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land, being a portion of a garden called Allibaug, admeasuring 21ft. in breadth and ninety-seven feet in length from north to south or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 121, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 103, and street No. 381, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Kalbadevi Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north, by the property now or formerly of Motichand Raghunathdas, on or towards the east also by the property of the said Motichand Raghunathdas, on or towards the south, partly by the property of Surmal Rhoosmal, and partly by the property of Motichand Amlechand, and on or towards the west, by the said Kalbadevi Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the firm of Govindas Raghunathdas, and are now in the occupation of the firm of Govindas Luckmandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th November, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, table, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stand, iron safe, large pier glasses.
1 lot medical and other reading books.
1 mahogany square piano, by Collard and Collard.
1 " cottage piano, by Boundy & Co.
1 " square piano, by Schiedmayer.
1 D. B. gun, by C. G. Edwards.
One 1-8 horse-power horizontal steam engine in perfect working order, with steel boiler complete with steam and water gauge, safety valve, &c.
One dynamo electric machine, No. 1 worked by hand power; dynamo No. 2 incomplete; Rhumkorf Induction coil with condenser in working order.
7 cases lemonade from Kirker & Co., Belfast
12 " ginger ale " "
4 " Seltzer &c. " "
a few cases of Gieslers and Munims champagne, 7 cases sal

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL RAILS, C. I. SCRAP, W. I. SCRAP, WHEELS TYRES, etc.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of NOVEMBER, 1899, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove anything.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th November, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1899, for the purchase of:—

BRASS SCRAP TONS 29 { (Replacement of Cammell's Axles) Brass, Tons 2. Brass Tubes, Tons 10. Brass Assorted, Tons 17.

COPPER SCRAP TONS 10—(Assorted).

which can be seen on application to the undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th October, 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 56, OF 1898.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, LADHABHOY EBRAHIM, FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, late of Cutch Kheja Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased...Plaintiffs

VS.

MITHIBAI widow of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHAI HASAN SHA MAHOMED, GOOLAM MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED SHEROO MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED a minor under the age of eighteen years, by his guardian ad litem the said MITHIBAI AISHABAI and KOOLSAMBAI, daughter of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHOY, the last named minor under the age of eighteen years by her guardian ad litem the said MITHIBAI, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kasal Moholla, outside the Fort, the legal representatives of Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, deceased.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and defendants in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Butcher Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed bin Sheroobhai and his tenants and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 318 and Street No. 63-65, containing by admeasurement 21 feet and eight inches in breadth and sixty eight feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the sweeper's passage and the property of Chand Mahomed Peroo, on the west, by the said Butcher Street or Nagdevi Road, on the north, by the property of Vali Mahomed and on the south, by the property of Mooral Currim Mahomed.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Butcher's Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 221, and Street No. 74-76, containing by admeasurement eighteen feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the said Butcher Street or called Nagdevi Street, on the west, by Sweeper's passage, on the north, by the house of Hoosein bin Shama, and on the south, by the house of Jamal Mahomed butcher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA, and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this day of October, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER
Commissioner.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	60	all	10 pr. ct.	1,197½
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{10,000	100	{100	6 p.c.	89
Bank of India	{15,000	100	{75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half yearly. 000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	1 bon.	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,003
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,500	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 8.	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs. 50	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 3.	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 25	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	400
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	400xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	600	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	675	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,255
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	40
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	2.	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs. 5	140
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,035
Mohanlal K. Pareek G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	11½	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,250
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	129
Oriental	5,720	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,50	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,450
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	245
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,210	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	530
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	290
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venisbunker Lukhmichunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	26
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bho wnagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180xd
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs 15	315
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
French	15.	3,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Mahavu Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	55
Motiwali Co	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	385
New Berar	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Indian	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	430
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	165
Sassoon	500	500	70	30	340
Sind and Punjab Co.	360	500	500	20	340xd
Sind	100	1,700	1,000	125	565
Scrab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1,200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Volkart	37	200	all	1	75
	...	000	...	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. K. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	5 21 2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	457 1-

It is reported from Pekin, in well-informed quarters, that the Russian Minister there regards with apprehension the appointment of Yano, the late Japanese Minister in Pekin, as Diplomatic Adviser to the Tsung-li-Yamen, and also the constant despatch of Chinese students to the Military Academy at Tokio, and the supersession by Japanese officers of European officers with the various Chinese armies. These steps are regarded in European circles as indications that China is endeavouring to separate herself from Russia, and it is pointed out that Russia can now only communicate with the Chinese Government through Yano.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 7-14m., 8-10a. Low water, 0-54m., 1-54a.
Railway Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Choi Silk Mill Company, Bank Street, 4 p.m.
Matriculation Examination.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Dido and Indravati left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Crew Hall entered the dock on Friday.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will perform a programme of music, at the Esplanade Bandstand, on Tuesday evening, commencing at 8 p.m. (local time). A programme will be published in Tuesday's issue.

QUICK DISCHARGE.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Obra, Captain G. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Rangoon with a cargo of 98,651 bags of rice. On the following day she entered the Prince's Dock. Messrs. Cursetji Muncherji's sons had the work of discharging the cargo and completed it in 22 hours and a half. No stevedores have performed such a creditable piece of work before at this port. The Obra sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhan Manasa Guzar, a Hindu shopkeeper, was charged with having in his possession, on 27th September last, two forged promissory notes, one for Rs. 370 and the other for Rs. 700, purporting to have been passed by one Bhikha Gopal Kasar. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, prosecuted; while the accused was undefended. After recording evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Lower Mahim, regarding the death of Kassinath Mahadoo, aged twenty years, a labourer, employed in the Bombay Dye Works. One morning, about three months and a half ago, deceased went to his work. About half an hour afterwards he returned home and showed his mother a bleeding punctured wound on his left leg, telling her that he had been bitten by a dog. Deceased applied some household remedies to the wound and remained home for about a month, when he appeared to be quite well and went back to his work. On Thursday last he complained of pain in his left leg, and had a slight fever on him. The next day symptoms of hydrophobia were developed, and he died on Saturday morning. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

FATALLY BURNT WHILE EXTINGUISHING A FIRE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coronor, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Thakordin, aged thirty years, a Purdesee mill hand employed in the Star of India Mill. On the 19th October last deceased was at work in the blow room. About 2 p.m. that day, a fire broke out amongst the cotton in the machine which deceased was feeding, and spread to the loose cotton round about. Thakordin attempted to put the fire out, when his dhotur caught fire and the whole of the lower part of his body was burnt. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns were dressed and he was detained. On the 1st instant his temperature rose and remained high until his death, which took place on Friday evening. The jury returned a verdict of death from exhaustion, consequent on burns, which the deceased had accidentally received while putting out a fire in the Star of India Mill.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Bhiva Bhanoo, a millhand, aged twenty-one years. The deceased was a piecer in the Manecksji Petit Mill at Tardeo Road. On Thursday morning Bhiva was at work at a doubling-frame, when the belt of the machine suddenly gave way. A "mochee" was sent for, and while the latter was lacing the belt, the deceased went up a ladder and held the belt to keep it clear of the shafting. After the "mochee" had laced the belt, deceased attempted to put it on to the pulley. Suddenly the end of his left sleeve came in contact with the hook and the arm was caught by the belt and he was sent revolving round the shafting once or twice. The engine was stopped and deceased extricated. He was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that his left arm had been completely severed from the shoulder the left leg fractured in three places, and the left thigh bone broken. He never rallied, and died next day. It was stated that it was the jobber's duty to put the belt on the pulley again, after it had been laced by the mochee. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL RESULT OF TREADING ON A PIECE OF GLASS.—Hurree Rsnoo, a Hindu basket coolie, aged about thirty-five years, residing at 5th Lane, Khetwady, died at the J. J. Hospital early on Saturday morning, from tetanus following a cut on the right foot, caused by his accidentally treading on a piece of glass. It appears that about a month ago Hurree was going along the road, when he accidentally trod on a piece of glass, and received a cut on the right foot. He did not take much notice of the wound, which apparently healed up and he continued to attend to his work and seemed to be all right until about a week ago, when he complained of stiffness in his neck and back. He had difficulty in opening his mouth and spasms followed. On the 8th instant he was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where the medical officer in charge examined him and sent him in an ambulance to the J. J. Hospital. Deceased died at the hospital at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the hospital, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN REFUGEES.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, Captain D. W. Cameron, arrived in harbour on Saturday, with 873 Indian refugees from Delagoa Bay. They were landed at the Prince's Dock in the evening. There were 769 men, 51 women, 29 boys, 10 girls, and 14 infants of different castes. The majority of the refugees afterwards proceeded to their native places, and the others have taken shelter near the Crawford Market. These people were the last batch of refugees to leave Johannesburg. As they were without means to pay their passages and as they could not be sent to Natal, the communication having been cut, the Government made arrangements and railed them down to Delagoa Bay, where they received free tickets to proceed to Bombay. The Clan Graham left Delagoa Bay on the 29th October, and had a fine passage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mindas & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi	0	0	5
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	2	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	19
Total	21	15	109
Same date last year	6	7	85

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	0	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmee	2	0	16
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	3	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	10
Total	22	11	118
Total plague deaths to date	60,926	52,039	
Same date last year	4	10	87

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 27TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain L. M. Wilmer, with English mails of 27th October, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashdown Mr
Bevan Mr Mrs and Miss
Coffee Mr
Clay Miss
Campbell Mr
Cowin Miss
Cheyne Lt
Cooke Mrs and two infts
Evans Miss
Fischer Miss
Fellows Mr
Fowke Mr
Garrett Mr and Mrs
Griffiths Rev
Haynes Mr
Hand Mr
Hickman Mr J A
Hill Miss
Mabbett Mr
Poe Mrs
Sutherland Miss
Stewart Mr
Stott Staff Surgeon W
Thornby Sub-Lieut
Worthington Miss
Wakeford Miss
Way Mrs and two infts
Watson Miss
Welby Capt
Yate Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson Capt
Allen 2 Misses
Archibald Mr and Miss
Boyland Revd
Benton Mr
Burlton Capt
Brunton Mr
Bryson Lt
Blak Mr
Brown Mr
Brown Mrs
Boswell Major
Browne Miss
Butcher Mrs
Blokzeil Capt and Mrs
Bovil Mr
Chanoer Mr
Crudington Mr
Cooper Mr and Mrs
Coleman Miss
Cooper Mrs
Chanoer Miss
Cox Miss
Doyle Lt-Col
Dodds Mr S E
Dickie Major
Elphinstone Mr and Mrs
Escourt Mrs and infant
Escourt Miss
Ewen Mr Mc
French Lt
Fraser Mr
Francis Dr and Mrs
Gray Miss
Garth Mr
Hanshere Revd
Hayward Mr
Howell Mr L
Hall Mr
Herbert Surg Capt
Herbert Mrs
Hutchinson Dr
Hutchison Miss
Hill Mr
Isaake Mr
Jameson Miss
Kilburn Mr
Low Mr
Lasham Mr and Mrs child and 2 infants
Leans Mr
Ligot Miss
Llewellyn Mr
Macdonald Mr
Macrae Mr
Mears Miss
Macara Revd
Macdonald Miss
Mayne Miss
Maxwell Mr
Macburn Mrs
Massey Capt
MacLeod Capt
Mayes Mr and Mrs
MacIntosh Miss
Newbold Mr
Nowing Mr, Mrs and 1 Niece
Notting Miss
Newmarch Capt
Ogilvie Lt and Mrs
Parsons Rev and Mrs child
Pasmingham Capt
Ross Mr and Mrs
Reuss Mr
Ruxton Mrs and child
Reuther Mr
Ribley Miss
Smyth Miss
Saise Miss Ethel
Stuart Mr and Mrs A E
Thompson Revd
Towers Mr
Thomsons Capt and child
Taylor Mr
Tate Mr and Mrs A E
Wright 2 Misses
Ware Mr and Mrs
Waddington Mr
Wilkinson Mr and Mrs
White Mr Mrs and Miss
Walsh Mr
Wherry Mrs
Wylie Miss
Weston Mr
Youngson Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Guttman Mr
Harples Mr
Kilcullen Mr
Marshall Mr
Scott Mr
White Mr W H

FROM ISMAILIA.

Lewis Miss
Pitta Mr G A

FROM PORT SAID.—Nicolas Mr J

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. R. B. DONNE having been relieved of his duties as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bandelkhand District, by Captain A. G. Burt, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, proceeds to Bombay to join the 1st Norfolk Regiment.

Lieutenant Wortham, 2nd West Riding Regiment, has been selected for appointment to the Uganda Rifles.

Colonel Clothier, Commandant, 27th Madras Infantry, has been granted fourteen months' leave in England on private affairs.

Colonel Martin is transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Command, Military Works.

Lieutenant-Broughton, R. E., Acting Inspector, Sub-Marine Defences, is transferred to the charge of the Rangoon Section.

On return from leave Colonel Digby, R. E., is posted as Commanding R. E., Presidency District.

Captain Bateman-Champain, 2-3rd Gurkhas, has been detailed for plague duty in the N.-W. Provinces, in the place of Lieutenant-Sproule, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain Elphinstone, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been detailed for plague duty in the N.-W. Provinces, in place of Major Aplin of the same regiment.

The depot of the Devonshire Regiment moves from Jullundur to Umballa to make room for the East Lancashires at Jullundur.

Major F. Geldard, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, has applied to retire from the service on pension.

Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., Garrison Engineer, Military Works, has been granted one year's leave to England on private affairs.

Lieutenant Hallinshead shortly comes out to join the Ordnance Department in India.

The following temporary moves have been ordered to meet the heavy duties falling upon the Edwardesabad garrison:—Wing 40th Bengal Infantry from Mesan Meer to Dera Ghazi Khan.

Wing 6th Punjab Infantry from Dera Ghazi Khan to Edwardesabad. 2 companies 3rd Sikhs from Edwardesabad to Kohat. When the wing 6th Punjab Infantry moves on from Edwardesabad to Kohat in December its place will be taken by the Head Quarters wing 27th Punjab Infantry.

HINDU PRAYERS FOR BRITISH SUCCESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The first Hindoo Prayer Meeting held at Sir Mangaldas's bungalow, Girgaum, had already arranged for the general prayers on behalf of the British Arms in the Transvaal indicated by your correspondent, "A Bombay Brahmin," whose communication appeared in your issue of Thursday last. The chairman, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, in an eloquent oration, observed that the primary duty of the British subjects in India is to pray for the success generally of the British Raj, along with the united prayers for relief from the national calamities from which the Indian population is suffering. This united prayer of the Hindoo community takes place at Shri Nara-Narayen, Babulnath, and other temples, Gosaee Maharajas, Havelees, and centres in Bombay. The working committee has already requested other Indian fellow-subjects to join in the general worship according to their own faith and notions, and on convenient days before the Full Moon.—Yours, &c.,

R. B. KALGAMKER.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

THE Corinthians have won the Dewar Shield beating Aston Villa by two goals to one. The result has excited much interest in football circles, as it means the triumph of amateurs over professionals. The Corinthians played a brilliant forward game, Smith, an Oxford ex-captain, being conspicuous.

CHARGES OF EXTORTION AND BRIBERY AT MADRAS.

THE preliminary inquiry by the Madras Chief Presidency Magistrate into the charges of extortion, bribery, and abetment of these offences against Messrs N. A. Subramania Iyer and J. D. Santos, of the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts Madras, has just terminated after about 35 sittings. His Worship has committed both the accused to the Criminal Sessions, in February next, to take their trial on all the charges preferred against them by Major Downing on behalf of the Government of India. In the course of his judgment the Magistrate remarked that he was quite prepared to say that after making every allowance for the defective nature of the evidence, and for the manner in which it had been shown to fail in many important respects, the residue left an impression on his mind that the story as told by the witnesses was substantially correct, and was corroborated in the strongest possible manner by the production of the currency notes which had been traced. On the application of counsel for the defence, the accused were directed to be enlarged on bail, the first in Rs. 2,000 on his personal recognizance, and in two sureties of Rs. 250 each.

MAJOR LITTLEDALE, second in command of the 4th Dragoon Guards, Rawalpindi, has been granted a year's leave and has left for the Cape, where he hopes to get an appointment which will send him to the seat of war.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A MISTAKEN CONSTRUCTION.

SWAMIRAYACHARYA KERUR VS. MAGUNDAPPA AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. L. Crump, Assistant Judge at Bijapur, in appeal No. 146 of 1895. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarker appeared for Kerur, original plaintiff and appellant, deceased, who was represented by his wife Sitabai. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the heirs of original defendant and respondent Magundappa and for respondents Nos. 2 and 4.

The learned Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the court, said:

The only question in this appeal is as to the construction of the "disposition paper" (vyavastha dayada patra) said to have been executed by Swamiracharya Kerur

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Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

EXTRA allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made yesterday in London of Rs. 1,50,000 on Bombay and Rs. 1,00,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 5-32d. To-day a further allotment was made of Rs. 1,50,000 of Transfers, on Bombay, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s 3 7-8d.

Consols dropped 7-16 per cent. yesterday, to 103 13-16. French Rentes remained at 100 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·24 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 112 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 7-16. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 27 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 59 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London 1-2 per cent. lower at 4·85 3-4 dollars.

To-day there was no change from the above-given quotations in the financial markets.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 47s. per 4 16lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation to-day was 39 3-4s., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market quiet; for Brown Rapeseed, 37s., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats firm, Arrivals unsettled. Spot Mid-Americans declined 1.32d., to 4 3-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 7-64d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 4 1-64d. and 3 31-32d. per lb. for November and March-April delivery, respectively. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Spot Mid-Americans were again lower to-day by 1-16d. at 4 1-8d. per lb.; and American Arrivals also declined 1-16d. further, 3 61-64d. for November delivery, and 3 29-32d. for March-April being quoted in the extreme. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 27,000 bales. The market closed easier. Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 16,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 77,000 bales; and the amount forwarded, to consumers was 4,000 bales lower, at 70,000 bales. The week's Imports were 11,000 bales greater, at 72,000 bales. The total stock diminished by 3,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 730,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton declined 1-8 cent. in New York yesterday, to 7 5-8 cents per lb.; February Futures 22 points, to 7·30 cents, and May 19 points to 7·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 53,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 7 5-8 cents per lb.; February Futures recovered 5 points, to 7·35 cents, and May 4 points, to 7·42 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 37,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 3,390,000 bales, compared with 2,90,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The tone of our local Cotton market has been dull to-day. No purchases were reported on account of shippers, and only some 2,050 bales on account of the mills. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 213 1-2 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal for January, Rs. 175; and "Good" Broach, for May, Rs. 196.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business has been passing to-day; the markets are quiet, and prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,234	bales.
Wheat	410	cwts.
Linseed	835	,,
Rapeseed	1,227	,,
Gingallyseed	4,305	,,
Rice	42,274	,,

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no business of any importance reported done either way, and rates closed as they had opened:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs	172 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates declined to-day to 94 9-16 for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 88 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are very quiet, with but little business passing.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here, from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Chusan left Hongkong, for Bombay, yesterday afternoon

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownuggur, 3 15-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 ½
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-16
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The sum of about £350,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th November, as compared with the statement of 30th October, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	October 30. Rs.	A.	P.	November 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,28,97,119	6	2	1,61,77,569	10	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,35,04,044	12	6	5,39,94,908	2	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,23,761	7	2	2,81,140	1	9
Sundries	25,12,727	13	0	25,81,391	10	8
	9,84,43,653	6	10	10,25,40,019	9	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	43,53,035	0	0	39,60,515	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	85,79,978	0	0	85,77,878	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,07,68,733	15	5	2,01,77,286	8	11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,36,72,115	7	1	2,35,49,452	14	10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,51,45,925	14	5	1,53,33,635	4	0
Balances with other Banks.	9 00 056	2	5	8,42,311	9	8
Bullion	4,792	4	7	4,792	4	7
Dead Stock	13,18,918	1	4	13,35,068	11	4
Stamps	9,258	10	5	9,149	9	10
Sundries	15,39,149	6	0	15,93,982	7	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	7,55,52,022	13	8	1,01,89,828	3	10
Do. at Branches	2,28,91,630	9	2	1,61,51,474	9	8
Rs.	9,84,43,653	6	10	10,25,40,019	9	6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	27,74,418	Inc.
Do. at Branches	14,06,053	Inc.
Other Deposits	4,92,864	Inc.
Post Bills	51,389	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,85,240	Dec.
Loans	2,91,467	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,77,317	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,57,710	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	5,28,302	Inc.
Do at Branches	37,21,371	Inc.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th October 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	18	23	...	41
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	6,019	3,579	24	9,622
Total for 17 weeks.	6,319	3,979	24	10,322
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	305	173	2	479
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	10	...	28
Total to corresponding date do.	6,117	3,177	41	9,335

Increase for the week ... Rs. 221
Ditto to date ... ,, 1,987

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

FRENCH—ROSE—October 24, at St Marys' Church, Worlingworth, by the Rev Frederic French, Rector, William Cotton French, 3rd Goorkha Rifles, youngest son of the above, to Evelyn Mary Rose, fourth daughter of the late Major Hugh Rose, Seaforth Highlanders, of Tarlogy Rossshire.

DEATH.

HILL—October 17, Christchurch, Hants, T W Hill, late of Ordnance Survey and Qrmr-Sergt Bengal Sappers and Miners.
MURRISON—October 18, Worthing, Sussex, 28, A B Murison, 2nd West India Regt.
WAY—October 19, Worthing, 62, Col G A Way, C B, late Comdt 7th Bengal Native Infantry,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—November 5, at Dalhousie, Maude Kathleen (nee Falkner), the dearly beloved wife of F J Harvey, Executive Engineer, N-W Railway.
NICOLLS—November 1, at Gazia, Gorakhpur, of cholera, Dorothy Caroline, the second daughter of R W Nicolls, of Jharwah, Tirhoot, aged 1 year, 2 months and 29 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1899.

THE War Office authorities are evidently convinced that it would not be advisable to communicate to the public any information as to what has happened at Ladysmith since last Wednesday evening. As there is a pigeon post by which General White communicates with Sir Redvers Buller, it is obvious that the latter must know exactly the state of affairs in that beleaguered station, and he would as a matter of course keep the War Office duly informed. But on that subject there is complete silence, while the British public are permitted to know that there was a collision between a reconnoitring force and a Boer commando near Belmont not far from the Orange River. The only interest attached to that incident is the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel Keith-Falconer of the Northumberland Fusilier was killed, and three other officers and two privates were wounded. The extraordinary disproportion between the number of officers and that of the rank-and-file who suffer in nearly all these encounters is here remarkably emphasized. The fatality which pursues commanding officers is equally noticeable. General Buller reports the disappearance of an outpost at the Kimberley Reservoirs for a week, the inference being that they were captured by a Boer force. There was a bombardment and general attack on Kimberley on Tuesday last, the 7th instant. It is satisfactory to know, even after that long interval, that the bombardment had done no damage, and that there were no casualties. At Mafeking there was an equally ineffective bombardment, which, however, was continued after a general attack that cost the Boers fifty killed, while the garrison losses were trifling. On the other hand, the Free Staters are apparently preparing for an advance into Cape Colony; they are in strong force eight miles from Jamestown and they have cut the telegraph to the south of that town. They have also rendered the Orange River from Zouthan to Norval's Pont impassable by cutting the hawsers of the ferry at Dalton's Pont. All this information has a certain interest, but it does not compensate for the ominous reticence with regard to the situation at Ladysmith for the last five days. The only consolation is to be found in the arrival of transports at Capetown from England, two of which immediately proceeded to Durban, a voyage of two-and-a-half to three days. The Yorkshire and the Lismore Castle, now well on their way to Durban, will land over two thousand men and officers, which will form with the troops brought by the Roslin Castle, the nucleus of a force to turn the Boers out of Colenso and re-establish communications with Ladysmith. The Cruisers Terrible and Thetis will furnish a powerful Naval Contingent with big guns, and doubtless an ample supply of lyddite shells, that will make it impossible for the Boer force at Colenso to oppose any effective resistance to the reopening of communications. If we were only sure that all has been going well with Sir George White at Ladysmith since Wednesday last, all anxiety as to his safety and early relief would be at an end.

"THE Filipinos have issued an appeal to the United States Congress in the light of which the policy of President McKinley's Government in regard to the Philippine Islands has a very questionable appearance. From the letters and memoranda which accompany the Filipinos' statement of their case, it is clear that General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, was induced by the American Consul-General and Admiral Dewey to return from Singapore to the Philippines, in April 1898, under distinct promises of independence for his people. The official papers form an interesting narrative, which is worth a little study. In August 1896, Aguinaldo headed an insurrection against the Spaniards in Cavite. It lasted until December 1897, when the insurgents agreed to lay down their arms on payment of 800,000 dols. and the introduction of numerous reforms. One of the conditions of the agreement was that the leaders of the insurrection should leave the islands. It was asserted that Aguinaldo was bought off by the Spanish, but this was disproved by his subsequent conduct which, indeed, throughout the Philippine trouble, has been singularly honourable. A portion of the money having been deposited in Hong Kong Banks, one of Aguinaldo's subordinates, Attacho, began a law suit for its division. The insurgent leader's contention was that the money was a trust fund, and was to remain in the bank until it was seen whether the Spaniards would carry out their promised reforms, and in the event of their failure to do so it would be utilised for the expenses of a new insurrection. A settlement of the suit was effected out of Court by the payment of 5,000 dollars to Artacho. As subsequently happened, Aguinaldo did actually use the money for the purposes of the second insurrection. Towards the close of April 1898 Mr. Spencer Pratt, the American Consul, learned that Aguinaldo had arrived at Singapore incognito. Knowing the influence he had with the insurgents he arranged for a secret interview with the General, the only other persons present being Aguinaldo's trusted advisers and Mr. W. H. Bray, an Englishman, who acted as interpreter. The result of that interview was that telegrams passed between the Consul and Admiral Dewey at Hong Kong, and then Aguinaldo was shipped off secretly to join Dewey to arrange for the co-operation of the insurgents with the Americans at Manilla. The Philippine leader's policy embraced the independence of his country, and this was clearly promised by the Consul acting under the instructions of Admiral Dewey. The American despatch boat, McCulloch, conveyed Aguinaldo from Hong Kong to Cavite, and he was given 60 Mauser rifles to aid in a renewal of the revolution against Spain. The news of the insurgent's military successes prompted Mr. Pratt to write to the Filipino General, congratulating him and stating that it was being shown that he was right in arranging for Aguinaldo's co-operation with Admiral Dewey, and equally right in asking that he should be given the support and confidence of the American Government. The Consul hoped to have the pleasure of congratulating him upon the capture of Manila, and asked for some historic memento of the place and incident. Further correspondence followed in the some strain, Mr. R. Wildman, the United States Consul General at Hong Kong, also contributing to the epistolary harvest. The latter, in a letter in which he stated that General Garcia, in Cuba, had declined to have any further dealings with the United States in freeing Cuba and the Philippines from the yoke of Spain added, "Do not forget that the United States undertook this war for the sole purpose of relieving the Cubans from the cruelties under which they were suffering, and not for the love of conquest or the hope of gain. They are actuated by precisely the same feelings towards the Philippinos."

Aguinaldo, in his proclamation at Cavite, dwelt upon the interestedness evinced by the great North American nation in helping them to obtain their liberty. In all respects the relations between the insurgents and the American Military and Naval authorities bore out this idea down to October, 1898, when after the capitulation of Manila, the first rift in the lute appeared. It is indicated by a letter from General Otis upon the subject of the withdrawal of the Revolutionary troops from Manila and the position which they should occupy. According to the articles of capitulation General Otis claimed that the city and its suburbs were in the occupation of his troops, and General Aguinaldo so far accepted this view as to withdrew his force to the north, but apparently not to a distance sufficient to meet the wishes of the United States Commander. Then arose questions as to indignities perpetrated by some of the Revolutionists and in regard to the retention of Spanish priests and nuns as prisoners. But even yet, although the Filipinos were beginning to doubt the disinterested motives of the United States and were consequently getting uneasy, General Otis and Admiral Dewey continued to proceed on the lines of Filipino Independence. In January last General Otis agreed to appoint two representatives to meet a committee appointed by Aguinaldo, with a view of arriving at an understanding. But in the meantime President McKinley had also appointed a Commission to confer with the Revolutionary authorities, and this seems to have confirmed the people in their doubts of the good intentions of the United States. Early in December Admiral Dewey telegraphed, strongly urging the President to issue a proclamation defining the position of the United States Government in the Philippines and showing the inhabitants that it was their intention to interfere in the internal affairs of the Islands as little as possible. A proclamation was issued, and on January 16th General Otis was in a situation to enable that the confidence of the people was returning. The conference between the Revolutionary representatives and those of the United States Commander-in-Chief took place and the latter wired that the wish of the Insurgents was for a qualified independence under United States protection. No reply was received to that despatch; and then on February 4th the United States forces began the war against their former allies by firing upon the Filipinos and killing one of them. This led to a return fire, but from the further despatches of General Otis it appears that the insurgent leaders did not wish to open hostilities at that time. The reflections suggested by the perusal of the official memoranda on the subject are not favourable to the United States. Mr. H. W. Bray, who was present at the secret interview between Aguinaldo and the American Consul at Singapore, charges the United States Government with having been guilty of duplicity in its relations with the insurgents. He points out that the Consul did not offer the inducement of independence to Aguinaldo on his own responsibility, but upon clear instructions from Admiral Dewey. Certainly, as President McKinley's policy of expansion has worked out, it almost seems that Aguinaldo and his forces were simply utilised to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. They were used to harass and annoy the Spanish troops, and to do as much damage as possible to the Spanish Government before the arrival of the American troops. And for their pains they have nothing but a renewal of the struggle for their independence. So far the Americans have not found the war with their former allies much to their liking and they probably wish they were well out of it.

DURING the three months ended on the 31st March last there was a total of 1,322 railway accidents to trains, rolling stock, and permanent way, involving the death of one person, a railway servant, and the injury of 42 others. The number of such accidents was considerably above the average for the four previous years, which was 1,104, while the number of persons killed was less. The total injured was somewhat above the average. Comparing the variations in the mean mileage worked, the train mileage run, and the number of accidents with the average, it is found that, with an increase of 10·66 in the mean mileage worked and of 9·55 per cent. in the train mileage run during the quarter, there was an increase of 218 accidents over the average of the corresponding periods in the previous four years. On the standard guage lines there was an increase of eighteen accidents from burning of tubes of engines, and of a similar number from the failure of engine machinery and springs. The failure of couplings was responsible for an increase of 21 accidents, while under the head of fire in trains the accidents were 29 above the average. There was also an increase of 66 other accidents, one of which was serious. On the metre guage lines the noticeable increases were 22 due to trains running over cattle, and 26 placed in the category of "other accidents." With the single exception mentioned above, the additional accidents were all of a minor character. The proportion of accidents to trains, rolling stock, and permanent way, in relation to the train mileage run was highest on the Assam-Bengal Railway, which had an average of one accident in 3,738 train miles. The lowest proportion was on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, where it was one in 36,246 miles, the G. I. P. Railway coming next with one in 35,138. Accidents to passengers and railway servants not involving accidents to trains caused the deaths of 169 persons and the injury of 168; and of these there were 33 fatalities and 97 cases of injuries to railway servants. With the exception of the number of servants injured, the figures compare favourably with the corresponding periods of the four previous years, which gave an average of 173 killed and 151 injured. There were in the quarter 16 persons killed and 43 injured by accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways was not concerned. It has been often said that one of the safest places to be found is a railway train and this seems to be borne out by the statistics of the return for the first quarter of the year. Taking standard and metre guage lines together, the proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to the number of passenger units carried one mile was one in 18,373,501, while the average for the first quarters of the previous quadrennial period was one in 18,281,978.

IN view of events in South Africa, and the statements as to an agreement between Great Britain and Portugal in regard to Delagoa Bay, a report, prepared by Captain C. H. Clay, of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, on Lourenco Marques is of timely interest. Delagoa Bay has three sea approaches, of which the northern or main channel is the best for vessels of deep draught. This channel passes between the mainland and a shoal called the Cutfield Flat and has a width of about 2½ miles with depths of from 36 to 48 feet. The bay itself is but imperfectly sounded. The depths in the navigable parts of the bay vary from 36 feet to 72 feet, and the anchorage is everywhere good. Vessels of 24-feet draught can cross the bar of the English river and enter the port of Lourenco Marques, but vessels above that draught have to anchor about eight miles off the town. Lourenco Marques is surrounded by swampy and malarious country, and the town itself has an unhealthy reputation, though the provision of a good water supply and the removal of a large section of the community to higher ground has improved the health of the inhabitants. The population numbers 4,902, and consists of 2,242 Europeans, 913 Asiatics, and 1,747 Africans. The Portuguese subjects number 3,605, and the British 663, and of these latter 179 are Europeans. The place is garrisoned by a small force of from 300 to 400 indifferent Portuguese troops, chiefly natives, with a police force of about 120 whites, but there are no defences of any kind. The anchorage and the channel leading thereto are commanded at close range by Reuben's Point, the termination of a line of low sandy hills, to the north of the town, and guns at this point, says Captain Clay, would sweep both the anchorage and approaches, and also dominate the inner port. This small range of hills is about 170 feet above sea level, and would afford good and comparatively healthy camping ground for troops, in fact the best in the vicinity of the port. Occupation of this bluff would control the water-works, which are on the summit, and would cover the landing place of the submarine cable. Though helpless against an attack from sea in its present defenceless state, Lourenco Marques could be easily defended from a land attack by a small force holding these hills and supported by a squadron protecting its flanks. In 1898, 14,660 tons of coal were brought down from Middleburg and Belfast on the Delagoa Bay Railway. This line runs for 54 miles through Portuguese territory, and then for 293 miles through the Transvaal to Pretoria. The trade carried on is chiefly with the Transvaal and the British territories north of the Boer Republic. In 1898 this transit trade amounted to £1,770,082, while the imports were valued at £751,931, and the exports at £16,800 only. The Lourenco Marques District revenue last year realised £343,742, the total expenditure being only £285,621. Besides a good water-supply the town possesses a large hospital of 300 beds and is lighted by electricity.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will arrive at Victoria Terminus Station, at 7 o'clock, (local time), this evening. His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at 7 a.m., tomorrow, to announce His Excellency's arrival at Bombay.

THE Government Occupants (Sind) Act 1899, which was passed at the last meeting of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay, has received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

A SUM of Rs. 1,500 in notes and cash has been stolen from the shop of a grain merchant, named Sheworam wd Siruwal, in the Joria Bazaar, at Karachi. A bag containing the money was placed by the merchant's son between two grain bags for security. The son stated that the only person who visited the shop was a man named Lalu who asked to be shown some samples of grain. After examining the grain in the bags he went away, saying that it was of an inferior quality. Lalu was arrested and his house searched but nothing was found. He denied having gone to the shop, and as there was no evidence against him he was discharged.

MR. KINNERSLEY, the town Inspector of Hyderabad (Sind), has captured a notorious dacoit, named Hajishah. Hajishah visited Hyderabad on the 2nd instant to recover the value of the loot he had made over to an Amil friend and possibly to make another raid in the town. The friend, however, tempted by the large amount of the ornaments entrusted to him, gave information to the police, and about 10 o'clock, at night, Mr. Kinnersley with a force of policemen appeared at Hajishah's hiding place in a house in the heart of the town. Hajishah attempted to show fight, but a loaded revolver presented at his head quickly brought him to terms. He was handcuffed and taken to the lock up. Two of his companions managed to escape.

THE case in which three servants stand charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of papers taken from the Senate House of the Calcutta University was concluded on Thursday after having occupied the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a considerable time. Mr. Bomand was of opinion that the theft was premeditated and cleverly planned. The first and second accused were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment; the third accused was given the benefit of the doubt, and discharged.

WE announce the death of Colonel Eaton Travers, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, which occurred at Dehra Dun, on Thursday night, from abscess of the liver.

WE understand that the Government of India have recently sent a despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject of the promotion of Officers in the Transport and Commissariat Department.

THE Peshawar thieves managed to appropriate two excellent chargers belonging to native officers of the 12th Bengal Cavalry early the other morning. Captain Rawlins, of the regiment, on hearing of the theft, rode out to Bara at 3 a.m. to inform the police, but little or no hope is entertained of recovering the horses.

SIR WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG, who is touring in the Native States, arrived at Sangrur on Thursday morning. The whole party drove in the State carriages from Dhuri station to Sangrur, a distance of nine miles. The Raja, accompanied by Lieutenant Irvine, Political Officer, met His Honour two miles from the capital. Here the Lieutenant-Governor took the Raja and General Ratan Singh, C. I. E., into his silver carriage, and when the entrance of the city was reached, a salute of 15 guns was fired. The whole length of the route through the city was lined with Infantry, and thousands of spectators thronged on each side. His Honour drove to the parade ground, and after seeing the Imperial Service Troops march past in review order, presented Tirah medals to the officers and non-commissioned officers. On the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival at his residence, the guard-of-honour presented arms. The Raja then took his leave. The reception by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Raja in private durbar took place at 11 a.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. His Honour held a public durbar for formally investing the Raja Ranbir Singh with full powers of administration.

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY visits Burma in January, and goes as far east as Kengtung.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S tour in Burma will extend, as at present arranged, from December 14th to January 10th.

MAHOMED EUSOOF ISMAIL, a wealthy Rangoon merchant, has subscribed £500 to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who lose their lives in the Boer War.

MR. CROMPTON, the electrical expert, who was called in to advise the Kashmir Durbar on the details of Mr. Nethersole's scheme for an electric railway from Jammu to Srinagar, and went over the whole line last spring, has just issued his report. His conclusions, as we understand, are in every way most favourable to the project. His estimate for the provision of the complete power and electrical equipment to work the line comes to 35 lakhs of rupees: while Mr. Nethersole in his preliminary report had reckoned the cost between a minimum of 30 lakhs and a maximum of 65. Mr. Crompton is also confident that a saving of five lakhs might be made in the sum allotted by Mr. Nethersole for annual working expenses. The Government of India lent the Kashmir Durbar the services of a Railway Engineer, Mr. Adam, to carry out a detailed survey of the proposed route, and Mr. Adam, after being hard at work all through the summer, has now completed the survey of some 115 miles out of the total of 165. It is hoped that the entire survey will be complete by the middle of January, which, considering the nature of the ground, will be a remarkably expeditious piece of engineering. In fact, it could hardly have been accomplished at all but for the fact that the general line had already been determined in Mr. Nethersole's report, and that, except in minor details, it has not been found necessary to depart from his alignment.

A SERIOUS railway collision occurred on Friday night, Oct. 20, on the Caledonian Railway, at Coupar Angus. An express from Perth to Forfar, running at full speed, dashed into the engine of a cattle train which by some mistake had moved from a siding on to the main line just as the express came up. Both locomotives were utterly wrecked, and the drivers and firemen badly injured, the driver of the cattle train dying a few hours later. None of the passengers in the express were seriously hurt. Both lines of rail were blocked for more than twelve hours.

LAST month, Colonel Wylie, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, visited Nushki, and was received with marked cordiality by all the leading chiefs and sirdars of the district. The local traders presented him with an address, in which they drew a comparison between their present flourishing state and that of three years previously, when they were liable to plunder from all sides, and expressed their pleasure at the British occupation of the place. They prayed for the establishment of a military garrison, and also for a hospital and school. Measures have already been taken to depute an hospital assistant to the place.

AN Aldershot correspondent states that owing to bad cases of scarlet fever in the Durham Light Infantry it is probable that the battalion will not be able to proceed to South Africa. The cases were reported on Oct. 24, and the barrack-room and its occupants have been placed under strict medical surveillance. As no further accommodation has been made for the field troop, Royal Engineers, who returned to Aldershot after having started for Southampton in consequence of the transport in which they were to sail being full, it is possible that the troop will be struck out of the expeditionary force.

A DIAMOND merchant who was out in the Cape in 1870 writes:—"Referring to the article 'The Trade in Diamonds' in your issue of the 19th inst. Birmingham jewellers may be surprised to hear that instead of having to pay an increase of only 30 per cent. for their diamonds they are more likely to have to pay 130 per cent. in the near future. Even before the war broke out diamonds were practically sold from hand to mouth, and if hostilities are prolonged the supply will dwindle down to vanishing point. The stock of rough diamonds in the hands of the great London merchants is so small that they will only sell to their regular customers, and the opinion that generally prevails in diamond circles is that 'melee,' which in the summer sold at £8 per cent. and is now fetching £12 per cent., will before Easter next realize £20 per cent."

AN Umballa District Order, in reference to the recent fire in the Kasauli bazaar, conveys the thanks of the Officer Commanding to the officers and men of the Kasauli Depot for their successful exertions in putting down the conflagration. "Had it not been for their efforts, which were entirely unaided by the natives, the whole of the lower bazaar would have been burnt." As usual, when it comes to the test of acts, the British soldier is found ready to do for the native a great deal more than the natives are ready to do for themselves.

ANOTHER accident has happened at Jodhpore to illustrate the old saying that misfortunes never come singly. His Highness the Maharaja, while playing polo on the 7th, came down and broke his leg in the same place as Sir Pertab Singh's leg was broken a few days before.

IN connection with the cession of British rights in Samoa it is interesting to note that Vailima, Robert Louis Stevenson's estate near Apia, was sold some weeks ago to a wealthy German for £3,000. To many, therefore, whose only interest in Samoa was that Stevenson loved Vailima and did much of his best work there, the link of sentiment was severed before the cession of the islands was arranged. Even they, however, may find some comfort in the fact that the purchaser's name is Kunst, which in the tongue of the Teuton means Art.

IT is stated that the draft agreement which had been sent back to the Tramways Committee at the last general meeting of the Calcutta Corporation was submitted to the members for reconsideration. The draft agreement was carefully gone into and after the making of certain alterations and amendments it was resolved to submit it to the Tramways Committee for their approval. The agreement will without further delay be executed by the contracting parties. There is every hope that within the next three years there will be an efficient system of electric traction in Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF KIMBERLEY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KEITH-FALCONER KILLED.

OTHER OFFICERS WOUNDED.

AN OUTPOST AT KIMBERLEY MISSING FOR A WEEK.

[(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 11, 12-30, Noon.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphs to the War Office that a reconnoitring force, sent out from Orange River, encountered a Boer commando near Belmont on Friday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keith-Falconer, Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed, Lieutenant Wood, North Lancashires, Lieutenants Bevan and Hall, Northumberland Fusiliers, and two privates wounded.

The outpost at the Kimberley Reservoirs has been missing for a week. It is supposed that the men have been captured by a Boer force.

CAPTURE OF A CONVOY BY THE BOERS IN RHODESIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 6-10 P.M.

In Rhodesia a Boer commando on 2nd November captured a convoy under Major Spreckley of Colonel Plumer's force. Six men are missing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ATTACK ON KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 5 P.M.

A despatch from Pretoria states that the Boers opened a general attack and bombardment of Kimberley on Tuesday morning.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 6-40 P.M.

Colonel Kekewich in a despatch, dated Kimberley the 8th instant, states that the Boers commenced bombarding the town on Tuesday, but had done no damage and there were no casualties.

THE GENERAL ATTACK ON KIMBERLEY

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Reuter in a despatch from Kimberley, dated the 8th initant, states that the Boer general attack on the 7th was mostly a series of rifle skirmishes, the enemy's guns only firing at long range and ineffectively. Six Boers are known to have been killed, but probably more were.

The DeBeers' artillery rendered excellent service.

The Boers are in strong force all round Kimberley, and are raiding cattle and harassing our outposts.

THE FIGHT NEAR BELMONT.

The official details of the fight near Belmont state that Colonel Gough with two squadrons of Hussars, one Field Battery of Artillery, and 150 Mounted Infantry engaged 700 of the enemy for three hours and retired.

Lieut. Wood of the Loyal North Lancashires, who was wounded, has since died.

HEAVY FIRING AT LADYSMITH.

Reuter wiring from Estcourt on the 9th instant, states that heavy firing was going on in the direction of Ladysmith and that the sounds indicate it to be from the heavy naval guns.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS AT THE CAPE.

The transport Hawarden Castle has arrived at Capetown, whereby the additional troops at General Buller's disposal now amount to 5,000 men.

MORE ARTILLERY FOR THE CAPE.

One-half of the 61st Howitzer Battery of five-inch breech-loaders embarked at Liverpool, yesterday, for the Cape and the rest follows on Tuesday.

GENERAL ATTACK ON MAFEKING.

Nov. 11, 6-40 P.M.

Reuter in a despatch from Mafeking reports that a general attack on the position had been made, which was repulsed with a loss to the Boers of fifty in killed, our loss being slight.

An ineffective bombardment continues.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPSHIPS AT THE CAPE

The troopships Yorkshire, Lismore Castle, and Aurania have arrived at Capetown. The two first proceeded immediately to Durban.

THE QUEEN'S FAREWELL TO HER GUARDS.

The Queen to-day inspected the composite regiment of Life Guards and Horse Guards at Windsor, prior to their departure for South Africa.

Her Majesty bade the men a most touching farewell, and invoked God's blessing on them.

GRATITUDE OF BOER PRISONERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Colonel Schiel and the other Boer prisoners have thanked the Natal Government on behalf of the Hollanders for the kind treatment extended to them by the British during their captivity.

FURTHER RESERVES CALLED OUT.

The Reserves for the new division for South Africa have been called out, and ordered to join the colours before the 20th instant.

A WARNING TO DR. LEYDS.

The *Standard* states that the Belgian Government has reminded Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Agent, that Belgium is a neutral country.

THE BOER ADVANCE IN CAPE COLONY.

Reuter's correspondent wiring from Aliwal North, on the 7th inst., says the Boers have cut the telegraph to the southward of Jamestown, and that the Boers in strong force are only eight miles off.

THE ORANGE RIVER RENDERED IMPASSABLE.

The Boers have cut the hawsers of the ferry at Dalkeith Post, and the Orange River is now impassable from Zastron to Norval's Post.

FRICTION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Times' correspondent at Shanghai states that friction between Russia and Japan is increasing, owing to the activity of the Japanese in the Korea and Peking Provinces.

SKIRMISH NEAR THE ORANGE RIVER STATION.

LOSS OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

General Buller telegraphs yesterday that a reconnoitring force from the Orange River Station has had a skirmish with the enemy four miles to the eastward of Belmont, in which Colonel Keith-Falconer of the Northumberland Fusiliers was killed, and the following officers wounded, namely, Lieut. C. C. Wood of the Loyal North Lancashires, Lieut. F. Bevan and Lieut. H. C. Hall of the Northumberland Fusiliers, besides two men wounded.

NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

Colonel Kekewich reports from Kimberley, under date of the 6th instant, that the Boers have shot two unarmed natives in the Conservancy, and that the post to the southward of the Kimberley Reservoir has been missing since the 4th instant, and it is supposed that it has been captured.

In other respects the position there is unchanged.

A MISSING CONVOY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

An official despatch from Buluwayo, dated the 2nd instant, states that a small convoy with an escort, under Major Spreckley, had been attacked by the Boers, and that six of the men are missing and the convoy lost.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOOR AT THE CAPE.

The transport Moor, with the staffs of three brigades, has arrived at Capetown.

INSPECTION OF LIFE GUARDS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge, to-day inspected the Life Guards detachment prior to their departure for the Cape.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

ADDITIONAL REINFORCEMENTS.

A SYMONS MEMORIAL.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The London Correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires, November 10 :—

The War Office, besides the immediate Division which will probably be commanded by Colonel Kelly Kenny, is mobilising 10 per cent of an Army Corps Reserve; also a siege train consisting of 33 officers, 1,100 men and 30 howtizers, with abundant stores of ammunition.

The embarkation of the 1st Battalion of the Gordons on the Bibby Liner Cheshire, yesterday, at Liverpool was the occasion of boundless enthusiasm.

The men were jubilant and whiled away the time at the docks by indulging in sword dances and Highland flings.

Lady White bade farewell to her son.

All the tenders and available stages on both sides of the Mersey were crowded. Four transports delayed embarking owing to the weather and various other causes.

Sir Henry Fowler, speaking at Wolverhampton, declared his conscientious conviction that the present was a just and necessary war of defence, which must be supported vigorously in order to end it speedily.

The Mayor of Saltash, in Cornwall, is starting a Symons Memorial, to be erected in the Parish Church.

RAJKOT PARSIS PRAY FOR BRITISH SUCCESS.

RAJKOT, Nov. 12.

The Rajkot Zoroastrians assembled this afternoon for Jasan prayers for the triumph of the British arms in South Africa. The President, Mr. Cooverji Coyaji, impressively recounted some of the innumerable blessings enjoyed by Zorosastrians in common with all communities under the British raj, and prayed for its permanence. The assembly was very enthusiastic in its proceedings.

THE BOERS' TREACHERY.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" carbles under date Nov. 9th :—

The utmost indignation is being felt and expressed in all parts of the country, owing to the persistent reports received from the seat of war, of gross treachery by the Boers. These statements are not limited to the treacherous conduct of the enemy in the action near Ladysmith on the 2nd instant; but it is deliberately stated that they have in more than one instance fired on the White flag. The experience of the war of 1881 is adduced to give colour to the reports; and the last vestige of sympathy for the Boers has been destroyed in consequence.

A good illustration of the feeling of the country at the present juncture, is to be found in the somewhat sudden action of the Cardiff Conservative Associations which have peremptorily called upon Mr Maclean, Member of Parliament for Cardiff, to resign his seat owing to his uncompromising opposition to the war. His constituents for long tempotised with him on this point and seemed reluctant to take the final step owing to the undoubted good work he has done in other directions, and to his sturdy independence. The wave of indignation against the Boers to which I have already referred however precipitated matters and swamped all other considerations save that of an abhorrence of their Member's sympathy for a nation which shows no regard for truth and faith. As in Cardiff so in every other part of the country, and it is safe to say that no other war of the century has been so genuinely and so universally popular.

Great store is being laid by the forthcoming visit of Kaiser Wilhelm to England, and the statement made to-day, that he will be accompanied by his Empress has given great satisfaction. The most elaborate preparations are being made to invest the occasion with the utmost importance, and impart to the welcome an unequivocal heartiness. Political critics affect to see in the chronological sequence of the visit of the Tsar to the Emperor of Germany, and that of the latter to the Queen of England, an *entente* among the three great powers, which will prevent the Boer War becoming the excuse of a great continental conflagration. The action of the Emperor William in prohibiting German officers, whether active or unattached, from taking service with the Transvaal, though belated, is welcomed as a change in German opinion to England from one of opposition and distrust to that of sympathy and support.

ALLEGED TREACHERY.

A telegram to the *Madras Mail*, dated London, 9th November, states that great indignation is being manifested in England at the glaring acts of Boer treachery now being brought to light. In several cases the enemy raised the white flag only in order to get our men at a disadvantage.

News now comes from Ladysmith that a number of Boer Artilleryman disguised as ambulance drivers only visited our lines under a flag of truce in order to spy out the position of our batteries.

The papers contain instances of many acts of individual heroism during the recent fighting. Lieutenant Pomeroy, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, saved a trooper at the imminent risk of his own life.

THE ARRIVAL OF RE-INFORCEMENTS.

The transport Yorkshire, which has been ordered from Capetown to Durban, has on board the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, and details of No. 2 Company, R.A.M.C.—31 officers, 1,085 men, and three horses. The Lismore Castle, which also sails for Durban, conveys the headquarters and seven companies of 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, details of Depot Companies, R.A.M.C., and Army Pay Corps—26 officers, 955 men, and three horses.

The Aurania, which arrived at Capetown at the same time, brought the 3rd Brigade Staff, three officers and 21 men; 1st Highland Light Infantry, 30 officers and 1,082 men; No. 1 Company, R.A.M.C., three officers and 58 men; Regimental Staff, R.E. (2nd Division), 11th Field Company, R.E., nine officers and 212 men; Mounted Infantry, 11 officers and 283 men; total, 56 officers and 1,658 men.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STATE TRIAL IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The trial of M. Deroulede, M. Guerin, and others, charged with plotting against the Republic, was opened yesterday before the Senate sitting in the High Court.

There was much uproar in the Court to-day and the police had to disperse the demonstrations in the street outside the court.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 6-40 P.M.

The Indian troopship Simla has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The following appointments have been made :—

26th Punjab Infantry—Major G. F. H. Dillon, from the 40th Pathans to be Commandant.

7th Bengal Infantry.—Captain A. H. Bingley to be Wing Commander *pro tem.*

Lieutenants Watson, 13th Bengal Lancers, and Templer, 1st Bombay Lancers, have been detailed for plague duty in Bombay.

The following Second-Lieutenants of the Unattached List have been posted to the Native Regiments specified :—G. L. Pepys, to 19th Madras Infantary; F. E. G. Talbot, to 14th Sikhs; E. C. Elles, to 24th Punjab Infantry; O. W. E. Bannerman, to 15th Bengal Lancers; C. W. A. Holmes, to 17th Bombay Infantry; A. D. Molony, to 10th Burma Rifles; O. W. White, to 16th Bombay Infantry; E. R. Hayes-Sadler, to 25th Bombay Rifles; and J. H. V. Barr, to 16th Bombay Infantry.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 12.

The final of the Polo Tournament was played yesterday between the 4th Hussars and the Golconda Team, and resulted amidst the greatest enthusiasm and excitement in a win for Golconda by 8 goals 1 subsidiary to the Hussars' 4 goals 3 subsidiaries. The game was brilliant throughout, and at the third chukker the teams tied with 3 goals, but the Hussars fell off in the subsequent chukkers, when their opponents maintained a steady advance in their score. In the last and best chukker the Hussars unfortunately got 3 subsidiaries when they should have made 3 goals, for they had the better of the game. This failure robbed them of the issue which the Golcondas did their best to place to their credit.

In the absence of the Nizam, Sir Trevor Plowden presented the handsome cup to the Golcondas Team, at the same time making a few complimentary remarks. The sides were :—

Hussars—Lieuts. Watkins and Rotheram, Majors Hoore and Kincaid-Smith.

Golcondas—Jemadar Abid Khan, Shah Mirza Beg, Capt. Osman Yar Jung and Kallundar.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

POONA, Nov. 12.

The second game of Hockey was played yesterday between the Shrops Light Infantry and a combined team of the 16th and—Field Barreries. The former won by one goal to nil.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

No plague case was recorded yesterday in Poona; in the district there were 34 cases and 33 deats. One case and one death occurred in the city to-day, and in the district there were 27 cases and 23 deaths.

THE LEGAL MEMBER AT THE M.A.O. COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, arrived at this station on the 7th instant, and is putting up with Mrs Beck. He is taking very great interest in the affairs of the M.A.O. College and witnessed the students playing cricket, tennis and football on Thursday last. In his honour a large evening party was given by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, at which about 400 students were present. On Friday the college entertained Mr. Raleigh at dinner in the Strachey Hall, which was filled to overflowing, and the dinner was a great success. On Monday he is to be present at a debate which is to take place at the Siddons Union Club, and will leave Aligrah in company with Mrs. Beck for Bombay next Wednesday. The college was never in any year so full as it is at present, and there is no room available to accommodate fresh boarders arriving.

Mr. Morison's appointment as Principal, I am glad to say, has removed all the anxiety caused by the late Mr. Beck's untimely death, and the trustees of the college are exerting themselves to get back Mr. Arnold's services. Both Mr. Morison and Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk will be leaving for Allahabad tomorrow to interview His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT, SURAT.

SURAT, Nov. 12.

At the request of the Collector of Surat Sardar Davar Edalji Khursbedji Mody, Head of the Parsee Community of Surat, convened a meeting of the Parsee Anjuman, at his Daria Mehel, this evening. Proposed by Khan Bahadur Dr. Dosabhai, and seconded by Messrs. Bhikhubhai and Pestanji, and carried unanimously by the large and representative gathering, that Dasturji Rustomji Jamsedji and Messrs. Adarji Deputy and Khusrobhai Khan Saheb be recommended to the Collector as fit persons for the post of a delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court at Surat, vacated by the death of Mr. Sorabji Bhaya.

It is expected in St. Petersburg that the Czar and Czarina, with their children, will pass through Berlin next week on their way back to Russia, and in all probability their Majesties will meet the German Emperor before starting to cross the Russian frontier. The imperial party will stay for some time before returning to St. Petersburg or Tsarskoe Selo at Spala, Czar's hunting grounds in Poland, where a series of shooting battues will take place, which will be attended by several distinguished guests from Germany and Austria.

THE VICEROY AT POONA.

VISIT TO PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11

Lord Curzon, accompanied by Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary, Captain Wigram, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Snow, Commissioner, left Government House, Ganeshkhind, after 8 o'clock to visit the various plague hospitals and segregation camps. His Excellency's party entered the city from Lakdihool Bridge, and the first halt was made at Narayen Peit Plague Hospital, where the Viceroy was received by Lord Sandhurst, Mr. Woodburn, Plague Commissioner, Major Reade, R.A.M.C., Chief Plague Authority, Mr. Sheppard, District Magistrate, Major Windle, Chief Plague Doctor of the General Plague Hospital, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, President, City Municipality, Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, and others. There were not many people about, only residents of that quarter being present. This hospital was built chiefly for Brahmins and high caste Hindus, and has accommodation for 65 patients. The cases treated during the plague time were 820, of which 246 recovered. There were 30 convalescent inmates at the time of the visit. Mr. Vishnu Patwardan conducted the Viceroy round, his Excellency making inquiries about the patients' food and method of treatment when dangerously ill Miss Leslie, a European nurse, was in charge of the hospital.

A short walk through a lane, which was pervaded by a bad smell, brought the party to Kabutarkhana, the old palace of the Baji Raos, which has been turned into a segregation camp for Brahmins. It is capable of accommodating a large number, but was empty at the time. The Viceroy asked as to the manner of segregation—whether they had to use force with the people—and was told this was not the case; as, when they explained the benefit, the people came willingly.

From the segregation camp, the party drove to the Reay Market, which was opened by the Duke of Connaught in the time of Lord Reay. The streets towards the market were crowded with people, several of them seated on the roofs and walls of buildings to get a glimpse of the Lord Saheb. The Viceroy alighted from his carriage, and was welcomed by thousands of people. He walked round the market, and on returning to his carriage he was garlanded by the Market committee. He next went to Raste Peit Health Camp; crowds of people had assembled and lined the routes. The police arrangements were good from the market to Raste Peit, but it took more than ten minutes to drive there. Mr. Balkrishna Viziarangam Mudliar, who was in charge of the health camp, showed the distinguished visitors over the camp, which is capable of holding 700 persons. After driving through the city, the party went to Shankerset Road, near the foot of Parvati Hill, where a large segregation camp for the city inhabitants is pitched, capable of accommodating 3,000 persons. The party was received by Captains Lockhart-Mure and MacGregor, who conducted them round. Only a few families were in camp. Lord Curzon made inquiries as to the method of segregation, and was told that the authorities paid for the removal of the furniture of segregated persons, who agreed to go to camp—any camp they liked. Two annas were paid every day to poor persons who had no means of support. The party then went to the Mahomedan Plague Hospital, and here another batch of officials were present, amongst whom being Major-General Burnett, Commanding Poona District, Colonel Eaton, R. A. M. C., Colonel Bell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Harvey, Station Staff Officer, and Captain Gunn; also two sons of the late Khan Bahadur Jaffer Yusuff, and Sirdar Oomar Jamal, and several other Mahomedan gentlemen. This hospital could accommodate nearly 300 and there were at the time present only 14 convalescents, several being women. 1,048 had been treated, of whom 663 had died. His Excellency went to each ward. The party was then photographed and afterwards garlanded. The Mahomedans cheered him and threw flowers on his carriage as the Viceroy passed by *en route* to the Gujrati Plague Hospital, just in front of Mahomedan Plague Hospital. As it was empty the party just merely looked round and then drove to the Bohra Hospital, where Mullah Saheb, High Priest of the Bohras, received his Excellency. There were also large numbers of Bohras present. After going round the building the Viceroy drove back to Ganeshkhind, via Cantonment Road, where Ramatipura was shown by Major-General Burnett, which it is now contemplated to rebuild. The visit lasted for nearly three hours.

THE PLAGUE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, with his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, met the Plague Volunteers of Poona City and Cantonment and the Municipal Commissioners at the Council Hall. There were some decorations in the grounds, and a squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers were drawn up under Captain Pollard and Lieutenant Lang. The Hall was crowded with the leading men of Poona, the military in their uniforms, the civilians in morning dress, and the native gentlemen in their gayest attire. The gallery was occupied by a number of European and native ladies in pretty dresses, and the whole scene merited the encomium which his Excellency passed. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain Wigram, A. D. C., and Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary, and on entering the Hall the large assembly rose.

In opening the proceeding H. E. Lord Sandhurst addressing the Viceroy, said he had known Poona for five years, and he had witnessed the sufferings it had undergone during the past three years. He spoke of the excellent work of the plague volunteers, some 300 in number, and said that, though he could not mention them all, he would venture to bring to his Excellency's notice the chief volunteers of the different sections. He enumerated the following as the principal plague volunteers in Poona City :—Mr. Ram Narayen, Mr. Rangrao, Mr. Ranade, Mr. Dhole, Mr. Dulubdas, Mr. Haniff, Mr. Abdulla, Mr. Chiplunker, Mr. Balkrishna Mudlier, Mr. Patwardan, Mr. Pestonjee Limjee, Mr. Hassan Ali, Rao Bahadur R. B. Onkar, Rao Bahadur Balaji Gungadhar Sathe, Hari Narayen Apte, Bapu Damodher, Mr. Wanawe, Mr. Dandawate and Mr. Byramjee Burjorjee. In the cantonment he also mentioned Mr. Gangaram Bhao Mheshe, Rajanne Lingoo, Revd. N. D. Sinde, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, Mr. M. H. Dustoor, Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuf (deceased). His Excellency paid a tribute of praise to the worth of the late Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuff, and also to Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayanna (deceased), Dr. E. X. Dias, Dr. Mody, Mr. Cowasjee Burjorjee. Subedar-Major Shaik Mahkum Bahadur. With regard to the English officers his Excellency mentioned the excellent work they had done, mentioning General Burnett and Surgeon-Major Read, both of whom in their respective districts were held in the highest esteem. If his Excellency, whom they welcomed that afternoon, felt inclined to address them a few words of encouragement or appreciation, they would be very highly valued. He craved leave for Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee, President of the City Municipality, and a plague volunteer, to address his Excellency the Viceroy.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur D. D. Pudumjee, on behalf of the city of Poona, welcomed His Excellency, and thanked him for the kind interest he had shown in the sorrows of Poona. He spoke of the plague which had passed away and hoped that brighter and better days were in store for Poona.

His Excellency Lord Curzon said :—"It is a source of pleasure to me in this beautiful hall, which I see for the first time, to receive the words of sympathy and welcome which have just been uttered by Mr. Pudumjee, who appears to have been a leading citizen and a representative man amongst you for many years past in Poona. In one respect I cordially endorse what has fallen from the speakers who hoped that better times are coming. There can be no doubt at all that the city has suffered cruelly. During the last year it might be said that it has been, as it were, in the valley of the shadow of death, and fear and apprehension has entered into the minds of the population. The pestilence has not spared the home of the European any more than that of the native, but has carried off the beloved and the fair. There was one case of which I heard this morning, which is possibly known to you all—the lamented death of a worthy resident of the Cantonment, Jaffer Jussuff, who fell a victime with others mentioned by His Excellency. That the people have suffered greatly is shown by the fact that some ten thousands have died during the last epidemic. Under these circumstances great credit is due to the brave band who have never lost heart in

THE DEEPEST AND DARKEST HOUR,

but have continued to wage battle against the fell fiend in our midst. I have come here to meet the gallant band of fighters in the hour of their victory. I thank them on behalf of the Government of India, and congratulate them that they have had in his Excellency the Governor so untiring and chivalrous a captain, and I am glad that the soldiers were not unworthy of their captain. I understand from his Excellency that the majority of those present are volunteers. Without their efforts the state of Poona would have been much worse than it is. Although Government has the power of organising and directing, there were circumstances which no official mechanism is able to meet without extraneous help. When such a crisis occurs in a great city like this we need the active co-operation of popular and respected citizens, and they are none the worse if their efforts are tinctured with a knowledge of what ought to be done. You have had further the assistance of one of the most devoted body of nurses, who have devoted themselves to alleviating the sufferings of their fellow-creatures. What ever the future of the plague may be none can say; you can do no more but struggle on and do your best. Whether a remedy for the plague will ever be discovered it would be rash for me to predict; but we can only work on such lines as we know; to convey the sick to hospital where they can get fresh air and strengthening sustenance, and where in many cases they have pulled through. There are many prophylactics which can be employed; in my opinion inoculation is the best prophylactic. The returns furnished from many responsible sources show that amongst the uninoculated the death-rate is 70 or 80 per cent, whilst amongst the inoculated the figures are reversed. I altogether fail to see how it is possible for anyone to argue that inoculation is ineffective. True there are constitutions to which it is unsuited, and who could not be benefited by it; but I believe that inoculation has saved thousands of lives, and has given to plague patients, who have been inoculated, a far greater chance of recovery. We see now that native medical practitioners are getting day by day more favourable to it. We can turn to the Cantonment, and ask General Burnett, whose unselfish devotion has made him many friends,

WHAT INOCULATION HAS DONE

for that place. At the same time I deprecate compulsion being used. Of course in the case of children compulsion is easy because others thought for them; but it is not easy to compel grown-up men. If you will permit me I would remind you of a familiar proverb: "Example is better than precept." I knew I should have to spend some agreeable hours, in plague hospitals and camps, and so I and the whole of my staff in Simla were inoculated before we left. It only remains for me now to bid farewell. I have seen in my present visits, and shall see probably in some other places, how great have been the suffering of the people, and how genuine the efforts to alleviate them. I believe the sympathy that has been shown with suffering will tend to unite all sections of the varied communities of this city, and I am going back to work with a feeling that I have gained such knowledge as will enable me to cope with any further outbreak if such should arise in any district, and I hope Poona will not be one of them."

Professor J. G. Gokhale then said :—"On behalf of the Volunteers present here, I beg to tender to your Excellency our cordial and respectful thanks for meeting us here this afternoon, and for the extremely kind terms in which you have been pleased to speak of our work. As my friend Khan Bahadur Padamjee has observed, we have reason to feel grateful to your Excellency for finding time, amidst your numerous engagements, to visit this sorely-stricken city, Your Excellency has spoken in terms of warm, I should say of most generous, appreciation of the work done by the Volunteers here in fighting the plague. It is impossible not to feel gratified at such recognition coming from the highest pernage in the land, at the same time we are sensible that, when your Excellency speaks thus of our work, you intend to mark your sense of satisfaction at the spirit which has animated the workers and not any actual results which our work may have produced, for we are conscious we have no striking results to show. And I, for one, am content to claim for our work no higher merit than this—that it has been a valuable lesson in the field of self-help and of cordial and sympathetic cooperations in a time of calamity and sorrow between the official and non-official sections of her Majesty's subjects in this country. Such lessons, I venture to think, are bound to prove a corrective to a tendency towards isolation on one side and a habit of looking too much to Government in most matters, on the other. And they cannot fail in the end to make the nation more self-reliant and to a corresponding extent to lighten the task of the administration. Speaking about the future of the plague, your Excellency observed that nobody could say definitely what it would be. One could see that, in giving utterance to that remark, the thought must have been present to your Excellency's mind that we have not yet seen the end of our sufferings. We all fervently hope that the plague will not come again to our city. But, should that hope unhappily not be realized, I may assure your Excellency that the people of Poona will not fail again to come forward to co-operate with the authorities with the same zeal and earnestness with which they have worked for the last two years. I think I must not detain your Excellency longer. I thank your Excellency once again for your kindness in coming to Poona and meeting us here this evening."

After leaving Council the Viceregal party, accompanied by Lord Sandhurst, visited the General Plague Hospital near Sungum. Lord Sandhurst presented Major Windle, the chief doctor of the hospital, to the Viceroy at the same time informing His Excellency that Major Windle was the officer who during the recent epidemic has been in charge of the hospital and has been responsible for its rebuilding and organization. The Viceroy shook hands with him and the party entered the hospital. Major Windle here presented the Lady Superintendent, Miss Wheatley Doctors Farrar and Solomon. Lord Curzon made various enquires as to the cause of the epidemic, and a minute inspection of the wards was then made. He stopped at many of the beds and made enquiries as to the condition of the sufferers and their prospects of recovery. The Viceroy also evinced the greatest interest in the question of the comfort of the relations of the afflicted and how they were provided for. Major Windle informed the Viceroy that there was accommodation for 900 patients at present, but this can be increased by pitching tents for 1,400 beds. There were 200 patients at present. In all 5,564 cases had been admitted this year, of whom 3,864 had died. After visiting a few of the hospital and tents during the departure the Viceroy congratulated Major Windle the great pleasure he had given him, and the cleanliness of the wards was remarkable as a model hospital.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

When I wrote a week ago to-day the first battle—that of Smith's Hill near Glencoe—had just been fought and the whole country was rejoicing over the result of the hardly-fought engagement. On Saturday another engagement on the same scale was fought at Elandslaagte at which Sir George White was present, but which, with characteristic generosity, he left to be directed by General French. On Tuesday, he himself commanded in an important battle at Rietfontein rendered necessary to prevent General Yule's force from meeting serious obstacles in their retreat from Glencoe and Dundee to Ladysmith. I will not attempt, indeed it would be impossible in the space at my command to attempt, anything like a description of them. The pride felt by the country in the behaviour of our troops in each of these battles is diminished by the extraordinarily heavy casualties on our side, and those who predicted that we had entered upon a mere military parade have been sadly mistaken. Indeed the prophets all through this melancholy trouble have been singularly wrong. In the first place we were told that there would be no war; that President Kruger, when he learned from Mr. Chamberlain's "plain speech" at Highbury that the Government were in earnest, would give in. Then, when war actually came, we were told that there would be no fighting at all until Sir Redvers Buller with his army corps arrived upon the theatre of operations. The latest prediction was that the Boers, tired of waiting for the British to take the offensive, would get sick of the whole business and return in disgust to their farms. But that was not quite the latest. There was one still later and that was perhaps the one most generally accepted as likely to be fulfilled. I refer to the prediction that the war would be all over before General Buller had time to land in South Africa. General Buller has not yet arrived at Durban or whatever is to be his port of disembarkation, but it hardly looks today as if the hostilities were likely to terminate before he appears upon the scene. The heavy British losses, together with the still unexplained capture of a squadron of Hussars and the withdrawal of General Yule's forces to Ladysmith, have produced a sort of reaction, which is none the less real because it is unreasonable. As the "St. James's Gazette" puts it this afternoon :—"We are fighting an enemy very different from Matabele, or even from Dervishes—one who is pertinaciously brave, provided with weapons as good as our own, and with the skill to use them. If he has not the discipline of highly-trained troops, still he has a discipline which is not inadequate, a method of fighting which he understands in its general principles, an intelligent direction from his Commander-in-Chief, some measure of skilled help in his artillery, and a great superiority in numbers. Now when our troops, who are certainly not half, and perhaps not a third, as numerous as their opponents, were also strung out on a long line, there always was a probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that they would be forced to evacuate part of the ground they held, and to make what in plain English is a retreat, though it may be called by fine scientific names. Local successes such as those gained by the gallantry of the troops at Glencoe and Elandslaagte cannot counterbalance the essential weakness of the position. They may and they do prove that our men, English, Scotch, and Irish, Devonshires, Gordons, Dublins, and Irish Fusiliers, are as good as they were of old. They may, and do, secure time in which to make an orderly retreat, but they could not permanently avert the necessity." The British public are reminded that this necessity for a retreat, this inability to follow up success, which means the total loss of the fruits of success, is the "price of patience." We did not send troops out in large numbers when Sir Alfred Milner asked for them. And who can deny that we might have had to pay even more dearly but for the stout fighting of our troops? Whether we were right in attempting to hold the extended line from Ladysmith to Dundee is a question that is being much discussed. There are some people here in very high positions who think that it was a mistake to have remained at Glencoe and Dundee. If a mistake was made, it was done at the instance of the people on the spot and to gratify Natal sentiment.

OUR CONTINENTAL CRITICS.

Signs of impatience at the attitude of our censors on the Continent, especially those in France, are becoming apparent, and unless the Paris journalists moderate their tone a feeling may spring up in this country not altogether welcome to our neighbours across the Channel. We can stand a great deal, but the average Britisher's wrath is aroused by such an attack as that which, we learn, is published this morning in the French capital by the "Autorite." The article is described as grossly insulting to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty's telegram of sympathy for the killed and wounded is described as typical of the odious British character. There is not even a word, much less a tear, for the Boer killed. They do not count. The "Autorite" then asks how long France is to bear the indignity of yearly offering hospitality to this Queen of Crocodiles. What the "Autorite" says about the Prince of Wales we are not told; perhaps it was considered *trop fort* for reproduction in London. Considering what a good friend the Prince of Wales has always been to France and specially to Paris, it shows what must be the intensity of the Anglophobia prevailing in that city when a paper like the "Autorite" can descend to the level of the "Intransigeant" and the other gutter journals. In Germany the hostility to England has taken a form which, if it had been adopted in France, would have excited the people of this country to a pitch that might have been dangerous. I refer to the public meetings held at Hamburg and in Munich in order to denounce the British operations against the Boers, and to express sympathy with the Transvaal. The Hamburg meeting was attended by 3,000 persons who adopted an address to the Kaiser which contained the following paragraph :—"This assembly is convinced that the sympathy displayed for our Low-German kindred by your Majesty in the year 1896 in the telegram to President Kruger corresponds now even more than then with the feelings of all Germans that are inspired by National sentiment." Finally they had the temerity to advise his Majesty to abandon his proposed visit to our Queen in order to prevent its being interpreted wrongly—by the British as a recognition of English policy and by the Boers as a proof that they no longer possess the sympathies of the Sovereign and the people of Germany. The visit was settled, as such visits usually are, some time ago, and it looks as if the Emperor William was determined not to be dictated to in the matter. At any rate, his present intention is to come to England in spite of the protests of his Anglophobe subjects. There has been a certain amount of truth about

FOREIGN INTERVENTION

a move of some kind, based mainly on the news from the naval ports as to the rapid preparation of a special squadron. But if there is to be intervention, which for many reasons seems doubtful, though of course not impossible, or any other move of an even more frankly hostile character, this is hardly the time to make it. The War in South Africa has scarcely begun. The Powers not overfriendly to us will think twice in present circumstances before they take any measures to embarrass us. They might try to give us trouble if any serious disaster befell us in South Africa, but that is hardly humanly possible in view of the great force now on its way to the theatre of war. Our leading public men are not alarmed by the veiled threats of irresponsible journalists on the Continent. The *Times* reflects well-informed opinion here when it says :—"No Power is going to lift a finger on behalf of the obstructive oligarchy in the Transvaal, nor is any one meditating piratical enterprises in the belief that England is in difficulty enough to form their opportunity. As a factor in general politics, England is at this moment nearly as free as if South Africa were tranquil, and that fact is quite well understood by all her neighbours. There is not the smallest reason to suppose that any of them cherish the dark designs which haunt some imaginations. France has her great Exhibition to think of; Russia has work enough on hand to occupy her mind and to tax her energies; Germany has no other interest in our quarrel than to hope that we may establish a Government to the Transvaal under which German capital will be safe as in our other colonies, and meantime the German Emperor is coming to this

country as *our honoured guest*. With a great army on the sea, and accidents of one kind or another to provide against, it would be strange if some increased naval activity were not observable. But the alarming combinations built upon the movements of our ships have no existence save in over-heated imaginations." The italics are mine. The German Emperor, as I understand it, is not coming to England as our guest, honoured or otherwise, but as the personal guest of his grandmother the Queen.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL SYMONS.

I hear that poor Lady Symons was at the War Office yesterday making inquiries about the condition of her gallant husband when the sad news of his death arrived. It appears that the end came on Monday, but it is to be hoped that the fact of his having been promoted to Major-General for his distinguished service in the field reached him in time to soften his last moments. The announcement of his promotion appeared in Monday's papers, but, of course, it may have been previously wired out to Sir George White. The short account of the brave officer's funeral, which has just come in, is very pathetic. There was, as there could hardly be in the circumstances, no firing party, and the only mourners besides the doctors were, it seems, a few civilians. No Boers attended, but it was from their Commander-in-Chief, General Joubert, that we heard of the termination of the wounded warrior's sufferings—sufferings which, of what I hear as to the precise nature of his injuries, must have been very acute. This act of thoughtfulness on the part of the Boer leader was gracefully acknowledged in the House yesterday by the Under-Secretary of State for War, Mr. George Wyndham. It is rather singular that neither General Yule nor any of the correspondents has rent us any details of the manner as to which Sir William Penn Symons received the wound or wounds which has deprived the British Army of one of its greatest ornaments. At all events I have not come across any particulars, and, although it is almost impossible to read the whole of the enormous mass of war news which is presented to us daily, nay hourly, by so many papers, I think I should have known if the facts had been published. To the bereaved relatives, several of whom, I believe, are living in Bombay, General Yule's testimony may perhaps prove to be to some extent a consolation in their sorrow. In reporting to the War Office that General Symons had been wounded, General Yule observed:—"The important success (at Glencoe) is due to his great courage, fine generalship, and gallant example, and the confidence he gave to the troops under him." There is a specially sad significance to-day in the remark of a London journal that the earliest suggestion that can be traced for raising a Mansion House Fund for the aid of our wounded in war was due to a citizen of the name of Symons, and in connexion with a war against the Dutch. That this Symons was of the family, one of whom is now lying dead in Natal, is considered probable, for in the Public Record Office, lying side by side with this proposal, is to be found more than one "news letter," written almost simultaneously by Henry Muddiman, to William Symons, a collateral of the late Sir W. P. Symons of Hatt. And in these communications we are told that particular Symons, or Symonds,—for his name was spelt both ways—learned in his Cornish home all the London gossip of the day, whether it was that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had been treated with wine by the King, or that an army was marching on Sus, composed of no fewer than 140 million men, a stroke of daring imagination.

THE BOER CHARACTER.

Ten days or a fortnight ago we were hearing a great deal about Boer ignorance, Boer brutality, and Boer aggressiveness. This was only natural, considering the stories, possibly to some extent, exaggerated and certainly not always well authenticated, that we were hearing respecting the exodus of Uitlanders from the Transvaal. At present there is a disposition to think that the Boer is not quite so black as he has been painted, although he will speedily lose what advantage he has gained in this way if there should be many cases such as that reported to-day from the Northern frontier, where it is stated that a squadron of British under Major Pilsen was fired on while the wounded were being placed in an ambulance cart after a brush with the enemy. There have been other incidents of the kind reported, but the general behavour of the Boers in Natal and the demeanour of the people of Pretoria when the captured Hussars arrived there has been such as to induce the hope that there may have been some mistake on the part of the Boers or on that of those who have described the acts referred to. This view is strongly taken by the conservative "St. James's Gazette," which declines to believe, unless incontrovertible evidence be forthcoming, that men who behaved with so much courage and valour in the battle of Glencoe and Elandslaagte can be guilty of the inhuman deeds attributed to them. The more respectful feeling now entertained about the enemy is largely, but not entirely, due to the generous manner in which they are mentioned by Sir George White in his vivid description of Saturday's engagement. In Monday's *Times* there appeared an interesting letter from the special correspondent of that journal who, writing from Pretoria three weeks previously, observed:—"Feeling among the Boers against the English is exceedingly bitter. It must always be remembered that there is also a Boer side to the controversy based on old hostility and prejudice—a prejudice confirmed anew and strengthened tenfold by the disgraceful incident of the Jameson Raid and nursed by months of acute controversy. There have been a few instances of terrorizing of British inhabitants in country districts, and there may be more before the war is over. But, on the whole, the Boers have behaved well, better probably than most European nations would have behaved in similar circumstances. Bad though the Boer Government has been in its administration and its policy, and rough and ignorant though the Boers are, it is a mistake to speak of them as if they were mere barbarians. We are fighting honourable foes, well worthy of our mettle, and if we overcome them it will be our duty to consider their claims as well as those of our own fellow-countrymen in making a final and permanent settlement. Personally I have met with nothing but kindness and civility from the authorities here and from burghers of the country, and I believe that has been the experience of other visitors, besides myself." This appearing in a great journal like the *Times*, and in a paper which has consistently backed up Mr. Chamberlain throughout the negotiations that preceded war, naturally attracted considerable attention. A still greater impression has been produced by

MR. SELOUS'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Selous, as everybody knows, is a mighty hunter, and a recognised authority on the Transvaal. The long letter which he contributed to Tuesday's issue of the "Times," and which, as the Editor frankly admits, he published reluctantly and because he could hardly help doing so, was written some time ago, but withheld chiefly for the reason that Mr. Selous kept on hoping, and was "led to believe in influential quarters, that a war in South Africa would be avoided at the eleventh hour." Mr. Selous still considers that a war "ought to have been avoided, and would have been avoided had the negotiations between the British and Transvaal Governments been in the hands of a liberal-minded and far-seeing British statesman, thoroughly conversant with the divergent interests of the different sections of the South African populations, and aware of the momentous consequences in the future—a distant future perhaps—of a war between the British and Dutch Africander races." He, however, would have kept his opinions to himself had he not read with "intense disgust" Mr. Swinburne's poem which seems to Mr. Selous to have been written with the sole object of embittering feeling in this country against the South African Dutch. As says Mr. Selous "I have eaten salt and broken bread in many and many a Boer homestead in the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. I trust that my long experience may have some weight in the minds of fairminded Englishmen against the prejudiced attacks of people who have no personal knowledge of the South African Dutch." That well-behaved, law-abiding Britons live in constant fear of assault and insult at the hands of the Transvaal Boers is not true, though it is true that there is so much ruffianism amongst certain classes of the Uitlander population that the police are unable to cope with it. The greater part of the personal charges made against the Transvaal Boers have, he believes, but small foundation, since, taken as a whole, they are an eminently quiet, sober, and self-contained people, but little given to brawling or bragging.

As for the Boers having a contempt for Englishmen as individuals, Mr. Selous declares that to be nonsense. "They hate the British Government, and, knowing their history, I," he proceeds, "for one think they have ample reason for doing so, but the individual Englishman that they know they take at his real value. There are, of course, unfortunately, certain Englishmen in Johannesburg, or people who are now put down as Englishmen, who could not but appear as contemptible to a Boer, as they would do to most people in this country. But, on the other hand, I could name many Englishmen and Scotchmen, men who have been honest and upright and fearless in all their dealings with their neighbours, who have been held in immense respect by all the Boers of their acquaintance. These men, however, lived amongst the Boers, spoke their language, and took a sympathetic interest in their lives, whilst one of the troubles of the present situation in the Transvaal is that the Uitlander population of Johannesburg is in its sympathies, its mode of life, and all its hopes and aspirations, as wide as the poles asunder from the pastoral Boers, with whom it never mixes, and whom it therefore does not understand." He testifies from his own knowledge that just previous to 1877 there was no ill-feeling whatever between the British and the Dutch in any part of South Africa, and he has no hesitation in saying that the bitterness which at present unhappily exists between the two races had its origin in recent times, not in the retrocession of the Transvaal, but in what he calls the unjust and impolitic annexation of that country, which preceded all the lamentable events which in 1881 led to its retrocession. "Looking to the future", he says, "a time will come when the mineral wealth of South Africa is exhausted. By that time the Dutch population of the country will be double or treble what it is to-day, and they will be more completely the possessors of the habitable land than ever, for, contrary to expectation, there has as yet been little or no settlement of British home-born families on the land in Rhodesia, whilst there are already a good many Boers there, all of whom have their wives and growing families with them. South Africa to-day owes its material wealth to its rich mineral deposits, and there is a certain antagonism, apparent at Cape Town, as well as in Johannesburg, between those who live in the towns, and are interested directly or indirectly in the mineral wealth of the country, and those who live on the land, the latter being principally Dutch and the former British, German or Jewish. When the mineral wealth of South Africa has been worked out and the country has again reverted to its original condition as a rather poor farming country, will not the greater part of the Europeans, who have lived by the exploitation of its mineral deposits, leave the country and go elsewhere? Mr. Selous thinks they will, and then the Dutch population throughout the whole of South Africa will very much preponderate over the British, and as they would increase very rapidly in numbers it would be impossible to hold them in subjection for ever should they have been rendered hostile to the British connexion." He adds:—"Through arrogance and ignorance Great Britain lost her American colonies, and if arrogance and ignorance prevail in the present conduct of affairs in South Africa history will repeat itself in that country."

MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S TESTIMONY.

In the course of his letter Mr. Selous makes a reference or two to his friend Mr. Rider Haggard, which have drawn from that gentleman a defence of his recent statement that the Transvaal Boers have, or had, a contempt for the English. If they had no contempt, how, he ask, came it that two petty Republics, rather than grant a certain measure of franchise reform and rectify some abuses, were bold enough to declare war upon the British Empire; and why should they have looked forward to the war, as the fair-minded special correspondent of the *Times* above referred to tells us, as a sort of picnic party in which they are going out to "shoot rooineks." By the way, according to the same authority, all they intended to do was to shoot the officers—an intention they certainly carried out at Elandslaagte, as shown by the fate of the Gordon Highlanders. Practically every officer of the half-battalion of that illustrious regiment was either killed or wounded, which, taken with the fearful loss of life amongst the men, makes, I believe, the experience of the gallant Gordons absolutely unparalleled. But to return to Mr. Rider Haggard. While, however, Mr. Rider Haggard, like a good many other people, thinks that the heads of the Boers were turned by their success at Majuba Hill and that they are not an "attractive" race—Mr. Selous does not even say that—the talented author looks upon many of them with feelings of respect. He also admits that after this war a reign of race-hatred must begin infinitely more deep and bitter than any which we have experienced heretofore. "Indeed," he significantly says, "it is difficult for those of us who know the Boer character to avoid that melancholy conclusion." The noisily enthusiastic Jobbers of the Kaffir Market, who theatrically marched in procession to the Guildhall the other day, think differently or rather they do not think at all, but their opinion is of no weight in a matter of this sort. The *Times* discounts Mr. Selous's attack on the Government's policy by suggesting that he is incompetent to speak upon international differences, and Mr. Chamberlain raises a laugh in the House of Commons by saything he is "told" that Mr. Selous is "a killer of big game." No one can say for certain what will happen, and what will be the future relations of the two white races who now inhabit the uplands of South Africa.

LORD REAY AND SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

The appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote as Governor of Bombay, semi-officially notified to-day, is a score for the "Manchester Guardian," which was the first to announce his selection as Lord Sandhurst's successor, as it was the first to mention the decision of her Majesty's Government to send Lord Curzon of Kedleston to India as Viceroy. Indeed the news was published by the enterprising and well-informed Manchester Journal at a moment when Lord Curzon was denying diplomatically that the position had been offered to him. I may perhaps be permitted to point out that I have all through insisted upon the extreme improbability of anyone but a politician with party services to be rewarded being chosen for the Bombay Governorship. I happened to meet Lord Reay in Whitehall, this after the communique about Sir Stafford Northcote had been sent out. His Lordship had not heard of the appointment and seemed greatly interested in hearing that the post he once filled had been conferred upon an old personal friend of his. Lord Reay describes the Governor-designate as a worthy son of his father, the eminent and lamented Lord Iddesleigh, and anticipates from what he knows of Sir Stafford that he will speedily gain the confidence of all sorts and conditions of men in Bombay. He is likely to be well-supported in his new duties by Lady Northcote, who, Lord Reay tells me, is highly accomplished and very charming. I hear the same thing from other quarters.

OLLA PODRIDA.

In the advertisement columns of Saturday's *Times* appears the following:—

MEETING at GUILDHALL, in support of Her Majesty's Government:—Will the GENTLEMEN who saw a hat knocked off kindly COMMUNICATE at once, the unpatriotic wearer having commenced proceedings?—Thos. Beard and Sons, Solicitors, 10 Basinghall-street, E. C.

To have had one's hat knocked off and then to be styled "unpatriotic" seems rather like adding insult to injury, but the offended gentleman, whoever he may be, will be silly if he proceeds with the case. Allowance must be made for the exceptional excitement aroused by the outbreak of war, and any man who was not prepared to join in the patriotic fervour of those who got up the Guildhall demonstrations should have stayed away. The sequel came at Guildhall on Tuesday when Mr. Solomon Bennett, of Richmond-road, Dalston, was summoned by Robert Marsh for assaulting him on the 16th inst. The presiding Magistrate was Alderman Sir George Faudel-Phillips. Mr. Walter Beard defended. The complainant said that he was an ex-police inspector and a private inquiry agent. On Monday week he went to the Guildhall to attend the meeting held in support of the Government. He was unable to get inside, and was at the gathering in the Guildhall-yard. While standing close to the barrier, without any kind of warning, he was struck in the face by defendant's hard felt hat. The accused was in a most excited state, and, putting his face to his (complainant's) ear, said, "You Boer, you spy." Mr. Savill (Chief Clerk).—"Were you wearing your hat while the National Anthem was being sung?" Complainant.—"At the commencement, but I removed it afterwards. During the whole of the meeting the defendant kept calling me a Boer and a Boer spy. I did not take much notice until the meeting was over, when I followed him into Basinghall-street and got his name and address." A policeman deposed that he heard defendant say to the complainant, "You are a Boer, because you bite your nails," and "You are a supporter of the Boers." He also asked prosecutor, "What do you get from the Transvaal for being a spy?" The defendant went into the box and denied that he struck the complainant with his hat. He said he only asked him to remove his hat. Mr. Beard.—"Did you call him a Boer?" Defendant.—"I said he was a supporter of the Boers, as he acted in so unpatriotic a manner." Sir George Faudel-Phillips.—"Have you anything to say, Mr. Beard?" Mr. Beard.—"No, Sir George, the whole of the facts are before you." The Alderman.—"Ten shillings and 3s. costs." Mr. Solomon Bennett's advertisement must have cost him almost as much that.

The Brighton lady, Mrs. J. H. Oakley, who must be spending a small fortune in advertising her poetical compositions, has advertised "by special request" a characteristic effusion on the anniversary of Trafalgar. I quote the sixth of the ten verses:—

> The British fleet bore down in two
> Divisions on the straggling line;
> The flag of Nelson proudly flew,
> Thus gaily flaunting o'er the brine.

Really Mr. Swinburne must look to his laurels, and as for Mrs. Oakley's distinguished neighbour at Rottingdean,—I allude, of course, to Mr. Rudyard Kipling—he must clearly hide his diminished head.

An amusing incident occurred in connexion with the departure from Southampton of the Welsh Fusiliers and other troops. Lying at the Ocean Quay was the Ardjence, one of the ordinary Dutch weekly vessels for Java. On board of her were some Dutch infantry on their way to play their small part in that war against the Achinese which, as the *Times'* reporter wittily observes, is like Tennyson's "Brook." The populace boarded the vessel to cheer the passing transport, and the Dutch soldiers joined in the cheering, but their officer, naturally perhaps, did not quite approve of the demonstration, and he addressed to them a word of command. Thereupon they turned their faces away from the Oriental. Then the officer said a little more—what is not known, but his tone was not honeyed.

Mr. Albert Lloyd's account of his adventures in Equatorial Africa has been published in one profusely-illustrated volume by Mr. Fisher Unwin. There is scarcely any peril typical of the explorer's life which does not find place in these pages. Mr. Lloyd was not, however, tortured by man, and the reader will be agreeably surprised to encounter in the pygmies, whose aquaintance Mr. Lloyd made, a race of benevolent little creatures who might almost have sprung out of a German fairy tale. Sir John Kennaway contributes a preface.—Some interest has been excited by the recent announcement that Lord Ernest Hamilton and a brother of Mr. Rider Haggard have gone to that northern King Solomon's Mines, known as the Klondike, there to work a claim which they have acquired. Lord Ernest Hamilton has made quite a success as a novelist. Commencing with feats in the Kail yard such as "The Outlaws of the Marches," he has proceeded to win laurels in the less-recondite field of English country house romance. Mr. Fisher Unwin is his publisher and his "discoverer."

LITERARY NOTES.

Convicts are always writing nowadays, and it is a serious question whether literary men ought not to make a point of committing some small crime with a view to acquiring fresh and popular local colour. But, to tell the truth, convicts have ever been fond of writing, probably because cellular confinement is so monotonous. On the 30th instant Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish a narrative of a convict of the old transportation days, with an introduction by Mr. Louis Becke, who thinks he may have seen him as a boy, and whose family were charitable to the poor wretches generally, though, of course, even a kind-hearted governor could not wink at a too-glaring distribution of tobacco along the route where the convicts passed. Mr. Becke's Botany Bay gentleman is very vain and candid, and was certainly a ruffian at one period of his career. But he became a just overseer of other convicts, which shows there was good in him. Mr. Crockett's short stories, "Mad Sir Uchtred" and "The Play-Actress," are to be published in one volume by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The author has written a new preface with a capital story of an insulting old Scotchman who would not read "Mad Sir Uchtred" because it exploited his favourite haunts. "The Play-Actress" has been translated into Arabic. Beyond a few changes for the sake of style and vraisemblance, Mr. Crockett wisely decided not to tinker with the stories.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Many brave British Officers and equally brave men; Mr. Grant Allen, the celebrated author; Mrs. W. E. Forster, widow of the distinguished Liberal Statesman; Mr. G. Candy, Q. C.; Mr. J. W. Hamilton, Q. C.; Colonel G. A. Way; Colonel W. H. Sandham; and the Hon. Peter Mitchell, a well-known Colonist.

COLLISION AT THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD STATION.

On Saturday night the down mail train, which left Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at half past 9 o'clock collided with a shunting train at the junction near the Elphinstone Road Station, by which the engine of the former was derailed and the brakevan of the latter smashed. The brakesman jumped out in time and the passengers of the mail escaped with a severe shaking. The shunting train, which consisted of anumber of goods waggons, was steaming into a siding through the junction by the down line and the whole of the train had got clear except the rear brakevan, when the mail train which was travelling at the speed of about twenty miles an hour came up and dashed into the rear of the goods train. The line was completely blocked for hours by the derailment of the mail train engine and the Bandora Local, as well as the down mixed train for Ahmedabad which followed the mail, had to be detained at the Mahaluxmee and Parel Stations, respectively. Mr. Harvey, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who was a passenger by the mail, was immediately on the spot, followed quickly by several railway officials. Another engine was requisitioned and attached to the mail train, which was then started through the workshops siding on to the main line at 1 o'clock yesterday morning—over three hours behind the time. The Ahmedabad mixed train left at 3 o'clock in the morning. The line was cleared at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and through-traffic was restored after that hour. The cause of the accident will form the subject of an investigation, but at present the signalman and the driver of the mail train blame each other. Many of the residents of Bandora who had been travelling home by the Bandora local had, to their mortification, to return to Bombay and find accommodation in hotels and other convenient places.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* wrote on Oct. 23:—The Chinese Government has decided on the organisation of a new force of 12,000 men to be stationed near the Yaychau Grand Canal under the command of Marshal Su, of Tonquin fame, who has been ordered to proceed to his post on the completion of the negotiations now proceeding with the French with reference to Kwong-chau-wan. The maintenance of the force will be chiefly dependent on new revenue raised by Kang Yi in this province, the results of which are already apparent in a large increase of likin exactions. It is probable that in the absence of pressure such revenue will not be forthcoming in the future, when the uncertain payment of the troops is likely to entail serious danger in the already disaffected region on the borders of Hupei, Keang-su and Ho-nan.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH VICTORIES IN NATAL.

HEAVY LOSSES.

MAFEKING BOMBARDED.

(Compiled from the London Mails. Oct. 14 to Oct. 27.)

THE military situation in South Africa is developing with almost startling rapidity. On Friday last the Boers, who had been slowly advancing on Ladysmith, attacked Glencoe Camp. Their attack was repulsed heavy loss, but not before many gallant British soldiers had lost their lives, included among them being General Sir W. Penn Symons, who died several days after receiving a wound which from the first was considered mortal. On the following day another column of the enemy under the command of General Kock was encountered by general White's force from Ladysmith at Elands Laagte, and in this instance also the Boers were repulsed, several hundreds of them being taken prisoners, and the whole of their camp and commissariat falling into the hands of the British.

Meanwhile, after their defeat at Glencoe, the Boers returned to the attack on Dundee and Glencoe in such great force that General Yule, who had assumed command after General Symons had been wounded, deemed it necessary to retreat upon Ladysmith. His retirement was covered by General White, but this necessitated another engagement at Rietfontein about seven miles from Ladysmith with the Free State Burghers, who were threatening General Yule's column. This also was a fiercely fought battle, but General White's tactics proved brilliantly successful, and on Wednesday the two British forces joined hands. During the past week strong reinforcements have come up to the help of Sir George White, who has taken up a good strategic position, with a view to meeting any further attack by the Boers.

On the Western Border the enemy are investing both Kimberley and Mafeking. The latter place, where Colonel Baden-Powell's little force has repulsed two or three attacks, was bombarded on Tuesday by General Cronje, who reported to the authorities at Pretoria that several houses were in flames.

During the past week about half of General Buller's South Africa Field Force has left England for the Cape. The British Commander is expected to arrive at Capetown on Sunday next.

THE BATTLE OF GLENCOE.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The special correspondent of the Central News with General Symon's force sends a graphic account of Friday's fight at Glencoe. He says that the Boer plan of campaign was divided with considerable skill. It provided for simultaneous attacks upon Glencoe by three different columns aggregating about seven thousand men. General Joubert's instructions to the commanders of the various columns were, it is understood, distinctly to the effect that Erasmus was to lure the whole British forces on to the northen road towards Hattin Spruit. While the British were engaged in the apparently easy task of wiping out Erasmus's column, Viljoen and Meyer were to fall upon them in rear and in flank and annihilate them. Of all this General Symons was well aware, and he took his measures accordingly.

A BAD BLUNDER.

But the Boer plan of campaign came to grief Being unable to keep in telegraphic touch with each other, the three commanders blundered on with no thought for the all-important question of time. The result was that Meyer's force precipitated the battle before even the Hatting Spruit column was within striking distance, and while Viljoen and his Free Staters were a long way to the south. There was therefore no simultaneous attack, and Meyer's force, numbering about 4,000 men, with six guns, had to bear the whole brunt of the battle.

THE FIRST SHOT.

It was still night when the first shot broke the trying and depressing stillness. A picket of the Dublin Fusiliers had challenged a prowling picket of the enemy two miles out from camp, and exchanged shots with them. This was at four o'clock in the morning, and thereafter the entire camp was under arms and keenly expectant. One of the Fusiliers had been wounded in this opening incident, and he was passed back through the lines. It was evident that the main force of the enemy was located at the top of Smith's Hill, a rugged height to the east, completely commanding the camp, and town of Dundee, and General Symons proceeded to alter slightly the dispositions of some of the troops, so that there was plenty of movement even before dawn. The General himself went out with his staff and a small escort reconnoitring, and when he came in again everything was in perfect readiness, and every officer and man on the alert.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

At half-past five precisely the roar of artillery commenced. The Boers fired the opening shot from their battery on the hill. It fell actually in the town of Dundee, but the shell did not burst, and no damage was done. Within five minutes all the Boer guns were at work. Shell after shell whizzed over into the town and camp. The range was good at first, but strange to say not a shell burst, and no man was hit. Perfect discipline was all this time maintained in camp, our men standing to their arms, or lying prone, at the word of command.

THE ENGLISH BATTERIES OPENED FIRE.

At twenty minutes to six two of our batteries opened fire upon the enemy's position, and our gunners very quickly demonstrated their immense superiority over the Dutchmen. They planted shell after shell right in the midst of the Boers, and the missiles exploding to perfection wrought havoc in the enemy's ranks. The effect of our fire soon became apparent. The Boer gunners, poor shots at the best, evidently lost their nerve, and their range and aim got worse and worse as our shells pounded them.

BOER GUNS SILENCED.

The artillery duel was pretty to watch, but it was an unequal one. It could scarcely have been otherwise, for we had in action three splendid field batteries, the 13th, the 67th and the 69th. There are no finer gunners in the British Army, and that day all of them justified their reputation. The range was at first five thousand yards, yet scarcely one shot failed to reach the top of the hill, and the majority burst right upon their mark. The best-disciplined troops in the world would have been tried to the utmost in such circumstances. The Boers could not stand it indefinitely. Early in the duel some of them began to move away from the fire zone. By a quarter-past six several of the Boer guns became silent, either put out of action by our terrible fire, or deserted by their own gunners In another half-hour the Boer Artillery had ceased to fire, and the enemy could be seen moving over the crest of the hill. But the majority still remained on the ridge, and Maxims protected the lines of probable assault.

KING'S RIFLES AND DUBLIN FUSILIERS MARCH OUT.

General Symons, who, with his staff, had been following every detail, now issued a rapid succession of orders, and soon our infantry were on the move towards the Boer positions. The lead was taken by the King's Royal Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers and very workmanlike they looked as the advanced skirmishing in order to the east, leaving the town of Dundee just on their right.

There was now a lull in the battle, and the weather, which had been beautifully fine, became threatening. The sky was overcast, and a mist began to settle on the hillsides.

MAXIMS IN ACTION.

The lull did not last long, and the enemy were the first to break in upon it. Our men had to pass over some two miles of broken ground, and they did not waste their fire. The Boers seemed to get an attack of nerves, for they opened a heavy rifle fire with little result, and then their Maxims began to bark. Up till this moment the Army surgeons had had little to do.

FIGHTING IN A FOG.

Some time before this the mist had thickened, obscuring the hill-tops and slopes, and making it exceedingly difficult to keep note of the enemy's positions. Rain also fell, but the noise of the cannonading and the crack of the rifles and machine guns was unceasing. All this time, while the two batteries were pounding pitilessly at the Boers on Smith's Hill, the Infantry were advancing steadily to close quarters with them. Three fine regiments were passing over the ground in almost faultless style, the Dublin Fusiliers, the King's Royal Rifles, and the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Encouraged by their officers, who too often belied their advice by their examples, the men advanced in perfect order in skirmishing line taking advantage of every bit of cover, halting only to fire by sections as they came within easy range of the enemy. For over an hour this steady advance continued, while the Artillery gave the Boers not a moment's rest.

A BREATHING SPACE.

Finally the advance ceased for awhile. The three regiments were then occupying splendid positions halfway up the terrible hill. The firing from the Boers was furious, but our men were in excellent cover and few of them were now hit. Not a few, however, had dropped on the road thither. The Mounted Infantry were comfortably ensconced under the shelter of a large and thick plantation at the foot of the hill to the right, and just under Smith's Nek. The 18th Hussars had also moved out from the camp, and were working round the hill preparing surprise for the Boers busily engaged in front.

THE FINAL CHARGE.

In the positions all the men remained for a time to take breath and prepare for the final onslaught upon the enemy. Then the advance was resumed over most trying and difficult ground. The critical moment had come. The Boers poured down lead from Maxims and rifles, and, despite the clever manner in which our men took cover, they began to fall quickly. By tollsome and steady work the Fusiliers and riflemen at length secured good positions high up on the hillside, whence it would be feasible to make the final rush. Suddenly the artillery ceased firing. Another moment and, at the word of command our men fired two volleys, and then, with wild battle-cries, their pent-up emotion and energy found vent in an irresistible rush up the remainder of the hill and a swinging charge right amongst the enemy. For a quarter of an hour there was bloody work at short range, and then at close quarters. Then the Boers fled in disorderly retreat, closely pursued by our men and the Mounted Infantry.

THE ENEMY FLEE.

As the enemy stampeded down the hillside they found, to their dismay, that the whole regiment of Hussars had forestalled them. The Cavalry had got right to the enemy's rear, had captured many of their horses, and stampeded the others. One contingent of the enemy were thus perfectly helpless. They fought well enough for a little time, and then those who were left surrendered.

A SQUADRON OF HUSSARS CAPTURED.

It was found that the Boer battery consisted of six guns, and all of these fell into our hands. Immediately the 13th and 69th Batteries had completed their work of clearing the way for the final storm of Smith's Hill, all the guns limbered up, and almost as mobile as Horse Artillery, they thundered along to the west of the enemy's position for the purpose of cutting off the Boer retreat, in which work they rendered signal service, together with the Mounted Infantry and the Hussars. A squadron of the Hussars however, were captured by the Boers and taken to Pretoria.

DEATH OF GENERAL SYMONS.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Oct. 26 Mr. Wyndham, answering a question, said: I have to acquaint the House of the news sent to Sir George White by General Joubert of the death of General Symons. This fact confirms our belief that General Yule had to leave his wounded at Dundee. I may add that General Yule's force has now reached Ladysmith, and we hope to have shortly full information upon the disposition which he made for his wounded before leaving.

THE EVACUATION OF GLENCOE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Banbury asked the Under Secretary for War whether he had any news from South Africa.

Mr. Wyndham said the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, summed up the situation as follows:—The position in the early hours this morning was as follows: Battle at Elands Laagte on the 21st and 22nd inst. Two guns were captured from the Boers, who lost heavily. A large commando appears to be advancing from the north and west upon General Yule, who has consequently fallen back from Dundee and is concentrating at Glencoe. In this operation, we gather, the wounded and their medical attendants, were left at Dundee. General White was in position at Ladysmith, and is being reinforced from Maritzburg. The enemy appear to be in large numerical superiority.

Dundee, Saturday, 5-30 p.m. The Boers shelled us to-day from Impati Hill, overlooking our camp. Their first shell struck the camp near the hospital.

Their guns are of superior calibre, and we have not replied.

We have shifted our camp. Our position is precarious.—Central News Express Message (delayed in transmission).

Glencoe Camp, October 23, 1-50 p.m.—We have had an anxious time. After our great victory on Friday we imagined we were clear of the enemy for some days at any rate, but were entirely mistaken.

When the troops came back from the field, it was found with much regret that the reported capture of the whole of their guns was incorrect. The enemy succeeded in taking them off before our gallant fellows stormed the hill. When our men got to the Boers only a portion of their riflemen held the ground. The remainder were in full retreat.

Meanwhile the large column of Boers under General Joubert had worked round to threaten Dundee. General Yule was thus placed in a very difficult position.

To protect Dundee and Glencoe as well in face of a fresh column of undefeated Boers of vast numerical superiority was obviously impossible. Word was sent to Ladysmith of our position.

At half-past four on Sunday morning the roar of big guns announced that the enemy were firing in the direction of Dundee. We ascertained that they had opened at long range, but the shells were falling unpleasantly near the town. At the same time I learned that the General had previously given orders that Dundee should be evacuated, and most of the people left the place on Saturday for stations further south.

The Boers kept up their shell fire in slow and deliberate fashion, and then it ceased altogether. Apparently Joubert desired to get his range accurately, and to ascertain the nature of the resistance he was likely to meet with.

Meantime the British camp had been removed in anticipation of a direct attack upon the place on Sunday. The principal position of the Boers on Saturday was on Impati Mountain, about three miles to the north of Dundee. They had brought up a 40-pounder gun, and before the end of a half hour's practice were doing good work with it.

On Sunday all our men had been brought back to Glencoe. The Hussars, who followed up the Boers of Meyer's column, had not returned to camp, and we were all anxious about them.

On Monday we found that instead of concentrating at Glencoe for the defence of the station, and to oppose any farther advance of the Boer forces, we were to fall back upon Ladysmith. Orders had reached General Yule from headquarters to that effect.

At the same time we learned that our Ladysmith force had fought a successful engagement with the enemy at Elands Laagte, twenty-five miles distant, and we understood that a large force was awaiting us there. Accordingly we quietly evacuated our camp, and without exciting observation from the enemy.

I am leaving the town with General Yule's column.—Central News.

Ladysmith, October 22.—The Boer Artillery are now shelling Dundee and the camp hitherto occupied by the British troops. The latter are now occupying an entrenched camp. The Boer Artillery are firing at very long ranges, and their shells are ineffective. Communication with Dundee is cut off.—Reuter.

Glencoe Camp, October 21, 5-30 p.m. (by messenger to Ladysmith).—I have just returned from the Talana Hill, which cost the British such a severe struggle to capture.

When one stands on its summit and looks down upon the town of Dundee, one cannot but marvel at the intrepid courage and tenacity of purpose of the infantry which carried the Boer position. The hill is over a thousand feet above the plain. It rises gently for the first three-fourths of its height, the remainder being steep, in fact, precipitous. To scale it in face of a deadly rifle fire at short range, as the Dublin Fusiliers and the 1st King's Royal Rifles did, may safely be put down as one of the most brilliant deeds in the records of the British Army. Though the advance was covered by the magnificent shooting of the three batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, the feat performed by the infantry was none the less glorious on that account.

The practice made by the Artillery was superb.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE CAPTURED HUSSARS.

ARRIVAL AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria, October 22, (via Lourenco Marques, October 23).—Lieut.-Colonel Molier, Major Greville, Captain Pollok, Captain Lonsdale, Lieut. Le Mesurier, Lieut. Jarvie, Lieut. Grimshaw, Lieut. Majendie, and Lieut. Shore, who were captured after the battle near Dundee on Friday, have arrived here. They are confined in the grand stand on the race-course. They are well treated.—Reuter.

Pretoria, October 22 (via Lourenco Marques, October 23).—The prisoners who were taken on Friday near Dundee were entrained at Dannhauser. They filled ten covered trucks. The officers travelled in first-class carriages, and a separate van was provided for two of their number who were wounded.

An enormous crowd assembled at the station here to witness their arrival, but there was no demonstration. The prisoners on alighting were received with funeral-like silence by the crowd, and the utmost order and decorum prevailed during their progress through the streets.

The wounded were conveyed to the hospital, while the officers and rank and file were marched to the racecourse escorted by a body of mounted burghers. They encamped on the spot where the Jameson troopers were confined. The officers look well in health. They are quartered in a building separate from that assigned to the men.

On giving their word of honour they will be allowed to move about the whole enclosure. The men affect indifference, and spend their time chiefly in smoking. They sleep in the grand stand.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE ELANDS LAAGTE FIGHT.

A DESPERATE COMBAT.

Full accounts have been published of the battle fought on Saturday at Elands laagte. The "Daily Mail's" correspondent states that the battle was like a practical illustration of handbook tactics, each arm represented doing its proper work, and doing it to perfection. It began with General French the Imperial Light Horse and the Natal Volunteer Artillery making a reconnaissance fifteen miles along the Glencoe road to within sight of Elands laagte railway station, which the volunteers immediately began to shell.

Meanwhile the Boers opened fire on our battery with two heavy field guns. The first shell burst right under a gun harmlessly, but soon after an ammunition waggon was disabled and abandoned. We were then at a range of 4,000 yards, at which the seven-pounder Volunteer guns were as effective as pea-shooters.

Our force then retired seven miles to Modder Spruit station, accompanied by an armoured train which had also attempted a reconnaissance, but had been repulsed by the shell fire of the enemy. The armoured train consisted of an engine, with a plated loopholed cattle-truck before and behind, all painted a dull grey, with an open truck mounting a Maxim at the teil.

Now arrived two trains from Ladysmith conveying four companies apiece of the Manchester and Devon regiments, but nothing further was done until nearly two o'clock in the afternoon, when the advance was cautiously resumed.

The trains were stopped apparently to protect the right flank across the line where a few Boer patrols had been seen. Suddenly there appeared two more columns, one by train, consisting of four more companies each of the Devon, Manchester, and Gordon Regiments, the other, which came by road, consisting of the 5th Lancers, the 21st Field Battery, and the Natal Mounted Volunteers.

It was evident that, despite the lateness of the hour a serious attack was intended. The mounted troops continued along the road. Presently the Boer patrols were seen, and both batteries came at once into action, whereupon many of the enemy instantly disappeared.

Meanwhile the infantry advanced obliquely on the right until they had reached the crown of the lowest tier of hills. On this the Boers opened with their guns at very long range.

As our batteries moved into preliminary position the Boer guns opened on them with great accuracy, but causing slight loss among our men, and after the first round two shells burst harmlessly behind our guns, ours were brought quickly into action, whereupon the Boer guns were immediately silent, but we continued shelling, supported by the infantry fire of the Manchesters, for some time at the long hill, until the Boers evacuated the lower and rightward slopes without much loss.

THE LATER PHASES OF THE FIGHT.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent, describ

...ree State towns which should ... Transvaalers at Elands Laagte.

...CE ENGAGED.

... 1st Gloucester, the ... King's Royal Rifles, ...y, the 19th Hussars, ...rabineers, the Border ...erial Light Horse, the ... Whi...'s command- ... on each flank cam... ...a enemy below Modderspruit, ...ers in force along a strong ridge.

THE BOERS OPEN FIRE.

The Boers opened fire at 1,200 yards range, hitting several of our men. The Hussars and a party of the Natal Carabineers advanced through an opening ridge shelled by a Boer gun without damage, while the Imperial Light Horse took the crest of the ridge, the Boers retiring. At a quarter to nine, however, a Boer gun on the crest of Matawanas Kop opened with great accuracy on the main force, which had now come up, but the shells did not explode, and our artillery with their third shell silenced the enemy.

THE ACTION BECOMES GENERAL.

Our whole force now advanced, and the action became general. The Boers in large numbers occupied very strong positions all along the ridges of the precipitous land which has Matawanss Kop for its centre, and were strongly entrenched in Matawanas Kop itself. Our guns shelled them out from the first ridge, and our infantry advanced.

A WARM CORNER.

The Gloucesters and Devons got into a warm corner going up Tintanyoni Hill, where there was a party of Boers who maintained a withering fire. In an advance of two hundred yards it was reported that over thirty men had dropped, and Sir George White, on hearing this, immediately sent the Natal Carabineers, the Liverpools, and the King's Royals to the southern and so as to take the enemy's rear.

THE BOERS GIVE WAY.

Our Maxims rattled, but the rifle fire of the Boers was incessant, and they shot with great precision and coolness under the typical cover which the hill afforded them. Our artillery swept the face of the hill most destructively, as it seemed to the naked eye. One could see clumps of Boers drop as our shells fell. Eventually the Boers cleared out of the ridge and retreated on their main position.

A SPLENDID RIFLE DUEL.

On the other flank some of the Natal Carabineers and the Light Horse had also a hot quarter of an hour. It resolved itself into a splendid rifle duel, with a strong body of Boers well placed on a covering ridge on the mill-side. Here, under the cover the Boers like, they rained a perfect hail of bullets on our men, but the volunteers shot much better than the Boers, and ultimately carried the position.

RUSHING THE BOERS POSITION.

But that ridge gained, there was over a level plateau another ridge on which the retreating Boers had rested. The Volunteers would not stop, however, and, dashing on, rushed the Boers again and in gallant style, though it is to be feared with much loss drove them back on to their main position at Matawanas Kop. It was in these two engagements that our casualties were sustained.

THE GENERAL'S OBJECT ACHIEVED.

The Boers having now retreated on their main position in Matawanas Kop, we raked and searched this with shell. We silenced their guns, and ultimately saw clusters of Boers retreating over hill. This was all Sir George White had contemplated, and the engagement was closed. Our losses were numerous, but the Boer losses must have been very heavy indeed.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The following telegram was received at the War Office on Thursday via the Colonial Office :—

Following telegram from General Officer, Ladysmith, to-day:—Brigadier-General Yule's force has left Dundee with a view to concentration at Ladysmith.

His column by our last intelligence has marched unmolested by enemy and will shortly arrive at Ladysmith.

To avoid risk of life which march would have entailed, wounded have been left at Dundee under medical supervision.

Yesterday Sir George White, having ascertained by previous reconnaissance that Free State forces, which had marched eastwards from Besters and were attempting to gain the road from Ladysmith to north moved out in the direction of Elands Laagte with 5th Lancers, Imperial Light Horse, Natal Mounted Volunteers, 2nd Field Battery, one Mounted Battery, and Volunteers, and a Brigade of Infantry. The enemy has mounted battery two miles south of Modder Spruit, and opened infantry fire at long range on advanced guard 19th Hussars, followed by artillery fire of considerable accuracy on our guns.

An action lasting six hours ensued on Rietfontein Farms. The enemy was driven from the hills commanding road, and object of our advance being entirely accomplished, the column returned to Ladysmith for the night.

The enemy is believed to have suffered considerably, broken up. The Boers own officially the loss of 100 killed and we have on our hands over 300 prisoners wounded and unwounded among whom are several men holding prominent official positions in the Transvaal.

JUNCTION OF YULE AND WHITE'S FORCES.

The following official message was issued on Wednesday :—

From Sir G. White to the Secretary of State for War.

Ladysmith, October 25, 3-50 p.m.—The advanced guard of a force sent out by me this morning, to get touch and help General Yule's column, was within three miles of that column which was temporarily halted on Sunday River about noon.

I have occupied all the strong positions on the road to Ladysmith, and I have no further anxiety about them.

I have received from Lieut. Kenrick, of the Queen's (their signalling officer), who has ridden in, and also from Col. Parkell, of the Natal Police, who accompanied the column, best accounts of the spirits and efficiency of the troops, who are only anxious to meet the enemy again.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from General White, dated Ladysmith, Oct. 23 :—General Yule's column just marched in here after very hard marching night of exceptionally heavy rain. The men, though done up are in good spirits, and only want rest. The enemy did not molest them.

GENERAL WHITE REINFORCED.

Ladysmith, Oct. 23.—Strong reinforcements of infantry and artillery have reached here from Pietermaritzburg. It is reported that the Boers are massing again near Elands Laagte. There is a Free State commando several thousand strong at Besters Station.

Burying parties have gone out to-day to Elands Laagte. The body of Colonel Chesho me will, it is expected, be brought in to-day.—Reuter's Special Service.

MESSAGE FROM COLONEL BADEN-POWELL.

Capetown, Oct. 23.—The following official telegram, dated Oct. 15, has been received here from Mafeking :—

"A fight took place to-day a few mile out of the town. We had an armoured train, a detachment of police, and two squadrons of the Protectorate Regiment.

"We knock d the enemy, losing two killed and fifteen wounded. Spies state that the Boer loss was fifty-three killed and large numbers wounded, but this is probably an exaggerated estimate. All worked splendidly.

"I am now eager for the Boers to attack."—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT OF MAFEKING.

HOUSES IN FLAMES.

Pretoria, Oct. 24.—The bombardment of Mafeking by General Cronje's commando was opened this morning. Women and children were given ample time to leave the town.—Reuter.

Pretoria, October 25, 7 p.m.—A despatch from General Cronje says :—"The shelling of Mafeking was resumed at daybreak to-day. Several houses are in flames."—Reuter.

FIGHTING AT KIMBERLEY.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at De Aar, in a message dated evening, says :—Commandant Cronje, who has twice been repulsed at Mafeking, is stated to be advancing on Kimberley, and to be commandeering men, stores, and munitions of war in British territory. He has left a small commando investing Mafeking. The Free State Boers are moving westwards in order to join Cronje for an attack on Kimberley.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Kimberley says in a despatch sent on October 20, 5-30 p.m. :—

Skirmishing took place on Friday, but there were no casualties. There were some engagements on Saturday. One Squadron in an armoured train was held up by the Boers and their attack was supported by a second force. The Second Squadron of the Protectorate Regiment repelled the attack. Our loss was two men killed, twelve wounded; four horses killed, and twelve wounded. The Boer losses, must have been very heavy for their Artillery was driven from two positions. The armoured train, in which were several Imperial officers, is so far uninjured. The Boers have withdrawn. At any rate they are not so close to the town.

Commandant Cronje's doctor came yesterday and explained that the firing on the Red Cross Society's representatives was a mistake. He lunched at headquarters, and returned bearing a letter for home.

The Our wounded which were captured at Kraaipan are doing well, and will be handed over on Saturday next convenient.

Our troops were handled magnificently. They were outnumbered by five to one. We expect the town to be shelled, and we are prepared for them.

A second despatch, dated Saturday, is as follows:—An armoured train was engaged this evening, and one of our men was killed. Two trucks of dynamite, which had been removed safely, were blown up by the Boers. The Boer loss is uncertain. The Boer artillery moved round, trying to draw the force which was covering the town. There was a small engagement, and nothing of any consequence happened.

We are complet ly isolated, but we are as safe as a bank. Not one man has left. The railway line is cut north and south. A train approaching the town met the enemy cutting the line to-day. There was a Maxim on the train, and it did good work, for it cleared the wreckers.

"A FARM ON THE HEAD OF MR. RHODES."

The Central News' correspondent at De Aar says that a despatch rider reports that the residents of Kimberley are quite cheerful. Mr. Cecil Rhodes moves about, saying very little to anyone. He is dressed like a simple Afrikander farmer, and altogether, says my informant, "makes a good-looking Boer." President Kruger, it seems, has put a farm on the head of Mr. Rhodes. Any man taking that head to Pretoria will be given by a grateful country 300 acres of land, with the necessary stock of cattle and "fixings."

Capetown, October 25, 5 p.m.—A despatch from Kimberley dated the 23rd reports "All well."—Exchange Telegraph Company.

TREASON ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

CIVIL SERVANTS AIDING THE BOERS.

Koepmans on ein, October 20 (via Orange River Station, October 24, by despatch rider).—A police column is moving slowly through this district, but has not encountered the enemy.

It is now rumoured that the Transvaal forces have been recalled from Vryburg which will be garrisoned by local Boers. Central Hotel the club, and five British residences were looted.

There is no doubt that the surrender of Vryburg was the result of a prearranged plan on the part of a hundred Bechuanaland Boers, prominent members of the Bond, and persons in Government employ.

The Dutch beyond Griquatown are only awaiting encouragement to declare for the Transvaal. There appears to be an idea among a section of the Dutch that the proclamation annexing Bechuanaland to the Transvaal is legally effective.—Reuter's Special Service.

MANIFESTO BY MR. REITZ.

Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal Secretary of State, has issued an extravagantly-worded manifest addressed to the burghers of the Orange Free State. In this document he calls the British murderers and peace and treaty breakers, and praises the Afrikander Bond, and especially Mr. Schreiner. He accuses the Queen, British statesmen, and Sir Alfred Milner of having insulted, defrauded, and libelled the Afrikander nation, and declares that Great Britain has always oppressed the natives. The war, he adds, is being fought for a difference of two years in the franchise and that he asserts in England all foreigners are obliged to wait for twelve years for the franchise. The manifesto concludes with the usual expressions of confidence in the Almighty.

AFTER THE WAR.

ALLEGED BRITISH POLICY.

The Press Association learns that the plan of the Government is to terminate the war in Natal as speedily as possible after the forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg have been razed, and then to promulgate by Order of the Queen in Council a new constitution for a group of five Federal States—the Cape, the Transvaal, Natal, the Orange River, and Rhodesia—under the title of The Dominion of South Africa, the governor-general being nominated by the Crown, and the five States having power to elect their own lieutenant-governors, subject to the ratification of the governor-general, and to have local legislatures. The Dominion Parliament would sit at Capetown. With some modifications the outline of the scheme is based upon Canadian lines.

The same agency learns from a well-informed source that some anxiety is being displayed in official circles at Paris and St. Petersburg at the rapidity with which the British Government has seized upon the state of war in South Africa to concentrate troops in the Cape and Natal commands in excess of what are regarded as the requirements of the situation. Notes have already been exchanged between the Powers on this subject, and it is anticipated that unofficial inquiries will be addressed to Her Majesty's Government as to the contemplated absorption of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal in the British Empire.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE ARMY CORPS.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

A large portion of the Army Corps for South Africa has been despatched this week. The embarkation began on Saturday last at Southampton, and was continued daily until Tuesday. The Guards' Brigade left first, and most enthusiastic scenes were witnessed in London on Saturday morning as the Scots Guards and the Gold-team Guards entrained at Waterloo and Nine Elms. Among other regiments which started for the Cape this week may be mentioned the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, the 1st Battalion Coldstream Reservists, the Highland Light Infantry, a portion of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, the 14 Hussars, the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, and other details, including artillery, ammunition columns, and detachments of the R.A.M.C.

OUR ARMED STRENGTH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The appended statement shows the approximate numbers of British troops in or on their way to South Africa. The force described as the "Original Garrison" is that which was stationed in the colonies—Cape Colony and Natal—previously to the reinforcements which were ordered there after the meeting of the Cabinet Council on September 8th. The approximate total of 25,000 British troops to which it was then agreed that the garrison should be raised has almost been gained. The whole of the Indian contingents have been landed by this time but the Jehunga with the 2nd Rifle Brigade from Crete, and the transports "Zibenghla" and "Zayathla" conveying the 18th, 62nd, and 75th Batteries Royal Field Artillery are not expected at their destination for some days yet. These troops comprise some 1,540 officers and men. The South African Field Force since mobilised bodies of which are now being despatched, will make the command to which Sir Redvers Buller has been appointed one of approximately 75,000 men.

Original Garrison	9,100
Reinforcements ordered on September 8th :—	
Arrived	15,203
At sea	1,540
South African Field Force :—	
At sea (on Wednesday)	20,500
To be embarked	28,057

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE WAR SESSION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, an Address was agreed to, at the instance of Mr. Balfour, acknowledging the gracious message of the Queen as to the embodiment of the Militia and calling out the Militia Reserve.

AN IRISH MEMBER SUSPENDED.

In the course of debate Mr. W. Redmond persisted in speaking on the subject of Irish distress, and was at length ordered to discontinue, on the ground of irrelevancy. As he refused to obey he was directed by the chairman, Mr. J. W. Lowther, to withdraw from the House. Again he declined to comply, and the Serjeant-at-Arms therefore was ordered to conduct him out of the Chamber.

THE WAR BUDGET.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S PROPOSAL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, in Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained his proposals for raising the £10,000,000 required for carrying on the war. He moved to vote a sum of money out of the Consolidated Fund. He said it was not his intention on the present occasion to make any survey of the finances of the year. Such a course would be entirely premature. All he had to do was to ask the Committee to provide the ways and means for the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament in South Africa. When introducing his Budget he estimated the revenue for the present year at £111,157,000, and the expenditure at £110,827,000, leaving margin for contingencies of £230,000. Since that time the House had sanctioned in July last Supplementary Estimates to the extent of £228,000, and there was now the large vote for unforeseen expenditure in South Africa of £10,000,000 which would make the total expenditure £121,205,000. In estimating the revenue he had estimated for a increase in the current year over the revenue of 1898-99 of £2,821,000 He anticipated so far the largest part of the increase in the first half of the present year, and his estimate had been justified by results. (Ministerial cheers.) He found as regarded the first six months the increase in revenue had largely exceeded his expectations, with the result that, after making allowance for the usual Supplementary Estimates, which would be required, apart from the war expenditure, in February next, the amount of the increase was such that it might fairly be reckoned that the net surplus for the whole year would be £3,000,000, to be applied to the purpose of the unforeseen expenditure in South Africa. That would be a very considerable contribution from the existing Votes towards the Vote which was sanctioned by the Committee on Friday last. Then they had to consider how the remainder of the Vote was to be provided for.

HOW THE MONEY IS TO BE RAISED.

He hoped no member of the Committee would suggest that this war expenditure ought to be provided for by a permanent addition to the debt of the country. In his mind no such addition would be justifiable except in the case of war with a first-class Power. It was necessary, of course, to provide in the first place for this sum of seven millions by borrowing, in fact, in a temporary addition to the floating debt. (Cheers.) He proposed to ask the Committee for power to raise for this purpose a sum not exceeding £3,000000 by the issue of Treasury bills. Of course, it was not his intention to place anything like that amount of Treasury bills at once on the market. They would be placed from time to time as opportunity arose. He had communicated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt and he found they would be able to place at his disposal during the first quarter and to a greater extent next quarter considerable sums in their hands belonging to the Savings Bank depositors. He hoped, therefore, there would be no great disturbance of the money market arising out of the course he suggested.

THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax now stood at eight pence in the pound, and he was very far from saying that high though that was the income taxpayer should not bear his full share of the burdens. At the same time he would not be justified in adding one penny to the tax at this time. The war was differentiated from other wars in that the Estimates had been very carefully prepared. So far as things had turned out our troops had had brilliant successes. The Colonists were loyal natives were quiet, every day was bringing us nearer to the time when we should have an overwhelming force in South Africa, and he saw no reason why the campaign should not finish within the time he was mentioning—that is to say, the financial year. In this case, unlike the Abyssinian campaign, it was not certain that the whole cost would fall upon this country. Our Colonies had been invaded, and it was consistent with all the laws of war, after the campaign was carried to a successful issue, that the Transvaal taxpayers should pay something at any rate of the cost of it. The Transvaal was wealthy in its possession of goldfields. (Irish cheers.) He knew it had been among the complaints of those interested in these goldfields that their taxation has been excessive, and he believed from the best information he could obtain that, under a pure and honest Government (loud Ministerial cheers), it would be perfectly possible for the Transvaal Government to bear not only the ordinary expenses of government, and provide for the maintenance of peace and order within its territories, but also to provide a reasonable sum towards the expenses which we may incur in this war consistently with the reduction of the taxation of the goldfields.

In conclusion he moved for leave to borrow a sum not exceeding £8,000,000.

After some discussion the resolution was carried, on a division, by 330 votes against 28, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Redmond being the tellers for the minority.

ANOTHER IRISH MEMBER SUSPENDED.

On the report of the supplementary vote of £10,000,000, Mr. P. O'Brien referred to his recent utterances in Ireland in favour of the Boers, saying that he stood by every expression which he had used. He then charged the Colonial Secretary with the responsibility for the war, affirming that that right hon. gentleman's hands were as deeply stained with blood as those of any criminal who ever went to the scaffold. For this he was at once called to order, but he refused to withdraw what he had said, and was named by the Speaker.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at once moved that Mr. O'Brien be suspended from the service of the House, and the motion was carried by 316 votes against 26.

Ultimately the resolution was confirmed, on a division, by 308 votes against 29, and the House adjourned.

A BRIEF SITTING.

The House of Commons held a very brief sitting on Tuesday.

The Attorney-General introduced, amid some merriment, the little Bill which is popularly known as the Bill "to make this Session next Session."

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then divided on the report of the resolution in Committee of Ways and Means authorising the raising of £3,000,000 by Treasury Bills. This was carried by 237 to 25, and a Bill to give effect to that resolution was then introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The further formal resolution authorising the issue of £10,000 000 from the Consolidated Fund gave the Irishmen the opportunity for another division, with a similar result—255 to 29.

Mr. Hanbury brought in the Appropriation Bill, and at 4-15 the house adjourned.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A DEFENCE BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, on the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett expressed the hope that none of the expenses of the war would fall upon the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. Dalziel strongly criticised the Colonial Secretary's conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal, and Mr Michael Davitt as a protest against the war, announced his intention of resigning his seat.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, said that in the Transvaal we were fighting foemen worthy of our steel. But what about the Spanish-American War? The Irishmen never deprecated the action of the United States in that war, where the disparity in the forces was great and where the States intervened, not on behalf of their own citizens but of another race. Our case was intervention in a country surrounded by our own possessions and on behalf of our own citizens. (Cheers.) The arguments of the pro-at-any-price party were irrelevant for there were things worse than war, and a nation had sometimes to show that it was willing to go to war to vindicate its threatened interests. (Cheers)

MR. KRUGER'S CROOKED POLICY.

He had been asked why he did not invoke the good offices of Mr. Hofmeyr. Well, President Kruger grossly deceived Mr. Hofmeyr, who came away from Pretoria with promises from Mr. Kruger, which he communicated to Mr. Schreiner, but which were found to differ in every essential point from the real proposals. (Hear, hear.) Throughout this whole business there had been an amount of crooked diplomacy, in comprehensible if one was to believe the Transvaal Government to be prompted by a sincere desire to bring about a settlement. (Hear, hear.) With regard to Mr. Montagu White, his mission in this country was commercial rather than political; but if he had asked an interview it would have been granted. Then it was said that there was special distrust in Pretoria of the Colonial Secretary. There was no evidence of that. There were many incidents in the Colonial Secretary's career which, in the earlier stages of the negotiations, should have prevented distrust. The member for Kirkcaldy had taunted him with being a party to the Convention after Majuba Hill.

Mr. Dalziel, interrupting, said he did not taunt the right hon. gentleman. He thought he was right.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was not certain he was right. (Laughter and cheers.) But if he made that admission now, he had never made it before. (Cheers.) He fully admitted that at that time he had his share in the responsibility of the Government. No one had a right to indicate the several opinions of he members of the Cabinet of the day. He accepted his responsibility, but was that a cause of distrust? Then, coming down to 1896 he had been attacked by Sir Ashmead Bartlett and others for speaking in too conciliatory a tone, for saying that we had no right to interfere in the Transvaal, and for expressing belief in Kruger's good intention. He was not ashamed that he had conceived his own suspicions, because it was not right to express distrust of the man with whom you were negotiating. There was a sense in which President Kruger did distrust him. From the correspondence, Mr Kruger came to the conclusion that he had come across a Government that was in earnest. (Cheers.) If there had been between us and the Transvaal from first to last a great gulf that could not be bridged over then war was from the first inevitable. (Cheers.)

Mr. Courtney: What was the gulf?

Mr. Chamberlain replied that from first to last Mr. Kruger never intended giving anything approaching equal rights to the white races of South Africa. (Cheers.) He never intended to give any kind of acknowledgment of any sort of supremacy on the part of this country in South Africa. He did not believe he was prepared to yield our essential objects and we were not prepared to abandon them. (Loud cheers.)

After further discussion, the second reading was adopted by a majority of 190.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

VICTORIOUS SORTIE FROM KIMBERLEY.

BOERS CHARGED AND ROUTED.

A COMMANDANT KILLED.

BOERS FIRE ON THE AMBULANCE.

(From the *Globe*, Oct. 27.)

THE interest in the campaign shifts to-day to the Western Frontier of the Transvaal.

Telegrams received this morning report a brilliant sortie from Kimberley, in which the Boer outposts were driven back, and our guns made excellent practice.

The Lancashires greatly distinguished themselves in the engagement. Their charge is described as magnificent, and the enemy were swept from their position.

The Boer losses were very heavy; the casualties on our side were three killed and 21 wounded. Among the Boer dead is Commandant Botha.

From the north-west comes news of a fight near Tuli. It does not seem to have been very noteworthy, except for the fact that the Boers again deliberately fired on the British ambulance.

Durban telegrams show that the Boer prisoners captured at Elandslaagte include several notable persons.

The Queen's Speech, in proroguing Parliament this afternoon, praised the brilliant qualities displayed by the brave regiments upon whom the task of repelling the invasion of Her Majesty's South African Colonies has been laid, and added her profound sorrow that so many gallant officers and soldiers should have fallen in the performance of their duty.

The official telegrams received at the War Office to-day give details of some further casualties, and also a somewhat pathetic account of the burial of Gen. Symons. No Boers attended, and there was no firing party.

GENERAL SYMONS' FUNERAL.

The War Office has received, through the Colonial Office, the following :—

"Governor Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson to Mr. Chamberlain.

"26th October, 7-10 p.m.—Following telegrams received from Greytown from D. C. Greig, a resident of Dundee, formerly in telegraph service :—

"I left Dundee this morning. Gen. Symons died Monday, 5 p.m. He was buried following morning, close to English Church, by Rev. W. Daly. There was no firing party. A few medical officers and a few civilians attended; no Boers. Col. Beckett, Majors Boultbee, Hammersley, Nugent improving. Crum, Johnstone, Ryan also improving. Boers occupied Dundee Monday afternoon. Commandant Zudersberg in charge. Stores looted. Individuals unharmed. Hospital removed yesterday from old camp to houses surrounding railway station. Principal Medical Officer asked me to inform you everything going well, everyone cheerful and confident."

WESTERN FRONTIER.

A SANGUINARY FIGHT.

Orange River, Oct. 23, 8-20 p.m.

A rider from Kimberley has just arrived with thrilling news. The garrison at Kimberley made a brilliant sortie upon the enemy investing the town. The Boer outposts were driven back upon their supports, and our guns were then brought into play, making excellent practice. Scott-Turner led the Loyal Volunteers, who worked round the enemy's flank to the north. Colonel Murray did splendid work with his two guns, getting the range and dropping shell after shell right into the enemy's stronghold. The burghers found the place too hot for them, and began dropping back.

Then it was that the Lancashires distinguished themselves with the greatest determination. They pushed on from shelter to shelter under cover of the guns, until the charge was sounded, and then with a wild cheer they cleared the kopje with the bayonet. The burghers fled headlong, with the Lancashires close upon their heels. The Boer force numbered about 700. Their losses were very heavy, none of those escaping who stood the bayonet charge. The Boer commandant was among those killed. The men have returned to camp. Our losses are not yet known. The victory has caused the greatest enthusiasm in the town.

The fighting lasted for four hours. The enemy, it is stated, were evidently disconcerted by the accuracy of our artillery fire and their own impotency in the face of it. The charge of the Lancashires is declared to have been magnificent, and the Boers, shaken as they were by the previous cannonade, could not stand for a moment against them. They were swept right away."—Central News."

Cape Town, October 27.

Further details of the brilliant sortie to the north of Kimberley have been received here. The gallantry of the British troops is universally praised. The burghers in the fight were thoroughly beaten. The British loss was three killed, besides wounded.—Central News.

Orange River, October 23.

News has just arrived of a most successful encounter with the Boers at Kimberley. The enemy, who were about 700 strong, were entrenched in a strong position about seven miles to the north of the town. Our troops charged the position with great success. The Boers lost pretty heavily. Among the killed is Commandant Botha. Our loss, so far as is known, is four killed and some wounded.—Reuter.

Kimberley, October 24.

Colonel Scott-Turner and 270 men left Kimberley early this morning, and marched north to Macfarlane's Farm, where they off-saddled. At nine o'clock a scattered party of Boers appeared on the right flank. Colonel Turner at once opened fire, and several Boers were perceived to fall. The enemy then moved to a sandheap, from the shelter of which they maintained a hot fire, which was returned. At eleven o'clock Col. Murray ordered 150 of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment to entrain and proceed to the help of Col. Turner, in support of whom an armoured train had already been sent out. Col. Murray himself started at noon, taking with him two guns, two Maxims, and 70 mounted men. The Boers attempted to advance against Col. Murray, and in endeavouring to prevent the movement Col. Turner was met with a heavy fire from a dam wall 600 yards on his left. Suddenly one of the two guns with the supporting force opened fire on the Boers, who were in an unfavourable position. The Boer artillery responded briskly. A second armoured train was held in readiness, and at two o'clock it was sent forward with additional ammunition. The Lancashires behaved splendidly, and were highly commended by Col. Turner.—Reuter's Special Service.

Cape Town, October 23.

An official dispatch from Kimberley reports that on the 24th inst. some 500 men of the garrison, supported by two armoured trains, had a successful encounter with the enemy to the northward of the town. Their loss was three men killed and 21 wounded. The Boers had a number of men killed, including Commandant Botha.—Reuter.

Tuli October 19.

A reconnoitring patrol was proceeding along the north bank of the Limpopo to-day, in a westerly direction, through dense bush, when it suddenly met a party of the enemy on the Rhodesian side of the river, who had probably advanced to cover a watering party. While the patrol was retiring the enemy fired, wounding a trooper. Capt. Glynne, who subsequently left Tuli with a patrol for the purpose of locating the enemy, reported that a Boer column was in the neighbourhood.—Reuter's Special Service.

Tuli, October 24.

A Boer patrol crossed the Limpopo, 10 miles above Rhodes Drift twice this week. The enemy are harrying the natives, shooting down women and children, and looting a few cattle. All is quiet down the river.—Reuter's Special Service.

FIRING ON AMBULANCES AGAIN.

Tuli, Oct. 21.

A strong patrol encountered the enemy at Rhodes Drift to-day in thick bush. A sharp skirmish ensued, with the result that two troopers were killed and two wounded. The enemy lost seven killed and probably many wounded. The Boers retired to a strong position on a kopje at Pont's Drift. Major Pilsen, "A" Battalion, went out with a cart and an ambulance to bring in the dead and wounded. While the bodies were being placed in the cart the enemy opened fire, killing two horses, including the one under Reuter's Special Correspondent. Meanwhile, Sergeant Shepstone and his party, under a sharp fire, had carried the wounded to a place of safety.—Reuter's Special Service.

A WEDDING AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, Oct. 23.

Everyone is cheerful here. A wedding was celebrated to-day. At Windsorton the magistrate and the district surgeon are prisoners. Several farmers residing in the neighbourhood were noticed in the ranks of the Boers.

Writing from Taungs on the 12th inst., Father Rorke says that 600 Boers, with 40 carts and 60 waggons, have formed a leager there, and more are expected. All the whites have left except the women who have taken refuge in the convent. The Boer commandant has promised that they will be protected. The country is completely ravaged between Dryhart's and Taungs Bridge.—Reuter's Special Service.

NATAL.

Durban, Oct. 23.*

As an instance of the tremendous losses suffered by the Boers at Elandslaagte, the Ladysmith correspondent of the "Natal Advertiser" says that out of one commando only 250 men managed to escape. The prisoners include Mr. Lewithwaner, member of the Second Raad, Mr. Van Laggell, Public Prosecutor of Heidelberg, Mr. De Villiers, chief detective, and the Landdrost of Forsburg. Mr. De Jong of the Education Department, was among the killed.—Reuter.

* Delayed in transmission.

Pietermaritzburg, October 23.*

The Rifle Association has been ordered out for service within the magisterial division of the city.—Reuter.

* Delayed in transmission.

Pietermaritzburg, October 24, 10.35 a.m.

186 Boer prisoners arrived here this morning, including five captains.—Exchange Company.

GENERAL YULE'S NIGHT MARCH.

Ladysmith, Oct. 26.

Gen. Yule's brigade arrived here early to-day. It marched into camp amid great enthusiasm. The troops suffered greatly from fatigue, but the retreat was effected in masterly fashion. Part of the bridge at Sunday's River was destroyed, thus making it impossible for the enemy to transport their guns.—Reuter's Special Service.

INCIDENT IN THE ELANDSLAAGTE FIGHT.

Durban, October 25.

The correspondent of the "Natal Mercury" mentions an interesting incident in the Elandslaagte fight. When the fire of the British guns became too hot, eight Boers ran forward out of cover, and standing together, coolly opened fire at the men of the Imperial Light Horse, with the evident purpose of drawing their fire while their comrades changed their position. Seven of the brave eight were killed instantly.—Reuter.

BOER ACCOUNTS OF GLENCOE.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS.

Cape Town, October 26.

Two telegrams, which are dated Lorenco Marques, October 26, but which are believed to be official bulletins from Pretoria, have been received here. It is to be noted that all Pretoria telegrams at the present time come by way of Lorenco Marques. The first, seemingly, refers to the Glencoe battle. It says :—

"Gen. Erasmus, as was expected, was compelled to retire, his men and horses being exhausted. Erasmus appears to have been decoyed in a wrong direction by the enemy. The British succeeded in capturing the Utrecht and Vryheid commandos. The number of killed is unknown, but the burghers suffered heavily."

The second telegram, also dated Lorenco Marques, Monday, bears evidences of being the official report of the same engagement, supplied by Commandant Richards. It is to the following effect: "The Ermelo Burghers, in charge of the artillery, apparently fled from Dundee. They were reinforced by 60 (?) Pretoria burghers under Erasmus. The English opened a sharp fire, and Da Jaeger, with a Krupp, yielded. Our wounded are numerous, including Commandant Grobler. We also lost 243 prisoners."

Then comes a telegram from a correspondent at Utrecht forwarded presumably, to a paper at Pretoria. It says :—"The fight (evidently the reference is to Glencoe) lasted nine hours. The burghers state that they never witnessed such a fight. Lucas Meyer's force was 6 000 with 86 guns. It was several times repulsed."—Reuter's Special Service.

ATTITUDE OF AMERICA.

New York, October 27.

The interests of the American mercantile marine, in case possible war between England and a European Power, or Powers, is the mainspring of the recurrent reports in the New York papers about France and Russia taking advantage of the Transvaal war to enter upon some enterprise against Great Britain. The New York "Journal" explicitly expresses this in saying. "If the existing troubles of England should spread to the seas, it would enable this country to forereach in the matter of maritime commerce to an extent that a century of peace could scarcely equal."

In the discussion of the chances of an anti-British coalition, the New York "Herald" and "Tribune" say that England would have the moral support of the United States. But in commercial circles the advantage to the United States shipping trade of such a war is probably the main consideration.

Washington, October 27.

The petition urging Mr. M'Kinley to offer the mediation of the United States between Great Britain and the Transvaal was presented yesterday. The President, replying to the deputation entrusted with the presentation, assured them that the petition would receive his most earnest consideration.—Reuter.

Washington, Oct. 27.

A Cabinet Minister, defining the attitude of the United States to England in connection with the Transvaal war, said that England had the moral support of the States, and if any European Power should interfere on behalf of the Boers, England would receive more than moral support. However, England and the United States had formed an alliance respecting their commercial interests in China, and together would repel Russian influence in the Orient.—Exchange Company.

THE CAPE AND THE NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS.

Cape Town, October 26.

A public reception is being organised for the New South Wales Lancers, who are expected to arrive here to-morrow. The Cape people are determined to show their high appreciation of the fraternal aid offered by their fellow-colonists of Australia.—Reuter.

EUROPE AND THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

MOBILISATION OF RESERVE FLEET.

THE "Press Association's" Plymouth correspondent states :—That the Admiralty contemplate mobilising a section of the Reserve Fleet at each of the home ports in the same way as a section of the Army Reservists has been called to the front can scarcely be doubted, but it is believed that the Persian Gulf is the cause for the steps now under consideration. Russia wants a port in the Persian Gulf, but notwithstanding her overtures to Germany and France, those countries do not yet seem prepared to assist her. The Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian Station with the flagship Eclipse and other vessels of his squadron, are supposed to be near the entrance to the Gulf. Colour is lent to the theory of raising a special service squadron by the fact that a number of experienced colour sergeants and sergeants of Royal Marines, now on the recruiting staff in town have been ordered to return to Plymouth. There are at Plymouth a number of ships which could soon be ready for any emergency. The Mediterranean Squadron has moved up. The Channel Squadron is on the move to Gibraltar, and will fill vacancies in the Mediterranean, while the home ports will unite to augment the Channel Squadron to any required extent. There are plenty of men in port and preparations for something are being quietly but effectively made.

THE CHURCH CRISIS.

THE Times of Oct. 27 gives abstracts of the addresses given by the bishops at the various diocesan Conferences, and in a leading article commenting up on the episcopal charges, says :—

The utterances of the bishops in their visitation charges or their addresses delivered before diocesan Conferences have a peculiar interest at the present time. They are in touch with the feelings of the clergy, and they know how the decision of the archbishops has been generally received. It is satisfactory to learn, on such unquestionable authority, that in not many cases has the self-will of individuals persisted in threatening the peace and order of the Church. We published this morning the abstracts of the addresses of the Bishops of Durham, Rochester, Hereford, Newcastle, and Southwell, following upon those of the Bishops of Winchester, Lincoln, Exeter, Gloucester, Manchester, Bath and Wells, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, and others which have recently appeared in our columns. The record is, on the whole, creditable to the good sense and reasonableness of the vast majority of the clergy. In a very small number of case has there been any disposition to hold out again at the advice of the bishops when the latter have enjoined the discontinuance of practices condemned by the Lambeth tribunal. There are few who qualify their submission with the protests and exceptions which commend themselves to Lord Halifax and the extreme section of the English Church Union. The Bishop of Rochester expresses his belief in the loyalty and obedience of the clergy. He declares his disapproval of the celebration of the Holy Communion without communicants, and he points out that in ten churches in his diocese where incense had been used the practice had been discontinued in compliance with his request. Whether or not the same result would have followed if the request had been made before the subject was brought up for decision by the archbishops it would not be easy to determine. The Bishop of Newcastle is confident that the archiepiscopal decision will be respected and obeyed, though he adds that in his diocese it was scarcely needed. The Bishop of Southwell suggests that recent controversies have had their origin not in intentional lawlessness, but in doubts as to the law of the Church. The reference of some of the questions most keenly disputed to the arbitration of the archbishops opens the path to a settlement in which the Bishop of Southwell sees an escape from the danger of anarchy. But he holds that clerical submission can only be secured on the lines of voluntary reference and voluntary acceptance, and he is emphatic in affirming that "we want no Pope at Canterbury."

MR. EVERETT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.—In the new book on "Racing," by W. A. C. Blew, the true side of the "Ormonde" story will see the light for the first time. Most sporting people will remember the controversy which took place between Sir Charles Chetwynd, the Duke of Westminster, and the trainers at the time. The disposal of this horse to Capt. England for £12,000: the reselling to an English Syndicate under the auspices of the late Hume Webster, for £30,000 is well known; but few people know that "Ormonde" earned for his owners in three years the comparative small sum of £25 000 only; whilst "Isinglass," in 4 years made £57

THE AMERICA CUP.

SHAMROCK FINALLY DEFEATED.

The contest for the America Cup was finally determined on Oct. 20 Columbia winning a decisive victory over Shamrock after a magnificent race. This being the defend r's third win, the Cup remains in America. The wind in the morning was light, but it rapidly increased, with a rough sea, and by nine it was blowing N.N.W. at the rate of about twenty knots. The competing yachts sailed out a 9-25, and by ten o'clock they were off the lightship. At 10-30 the wind shifted round to N.N.E. The course was south by west. The preparatory gun was fired at 10-45. Both yachts broke out their staysails when the warning gun was fired at 10-55, and the crews hurried to get spinnakers ready for breaking out on the starboard side. When the starting gun was fired Shamrock put up her helm and swung off to cross the line, breaking out her balloon jib. Barr, instead of swinging over the line, ran along by it almost to the lightship. Shamrock tore across the line at 11-00-34, her crew hauling her spinnaker out to the end of the pole as she swept over. Columbia swept across the line close to the lightship end at 11-01-35. The start was a grand one.

Two minutes after the start Shamrock was leading by four l ngths, and a minute later both craft were staggering along with all their headsails set. Shamrock's lead steadily increased while Columbia was sailing without her topsail, but she set so enormous a spinnaker that it at times stood out before her like a great inverted cornucopia. The criticism would be that it was too big, for in gusts the pole was lifted thirty or forty feet in the air, while the spinnaker was tossed against the mainsail, where it hung in folds. The problem was one of catching up on Shamrock, and Columbia accordingly added her working topsail. Hogarth replied in an eighteen-knot breeze with his balloon stay-sail. If Columbia had the advantage for a minute, Shamrock jumped away again, and a half an hour after the start, seven miles having been travelled, the challenger was leading by 300 yards. It was difficult for the excursion fleet to keep up with the racers as they sped before the breeze. Shortly before noon, however, the wind began to lose some of its strength, and while the sails still filled well, they did not pull with the power that had characterised them half an hour before. Columbia's spinnaker, however, was working to better advantage, and neither shook nor flattened as it had some during the first twenty-five minutes. Her other sails were trimmed beautifully, and it was apparent that Barr was getting out of them all possible power. Under her jib and spinnaker alone forward, Columbia was slowly making faster headway and closing in on Shamrock. Shamrock's jib topsail began to shake at 11-50 and the crew prepared to take it in. The staysail was first brought down, however, and a larger sail set in its place. The wind was now freshening. Five minutes later Shamrock's jib topsail was taken in. Columbia was now rapidly hauling up and seeking for an opportunity to blanket the challenger. For a moment she succeeded in taking the wind away and pulled up to within 150 yards of her rival. Shamrock however, was fortunate in getting a pup of wind and pulled out of her dangerous position for a few moments, while Columbia dropped back again.

The excitement now was at fever heat on the pursuing fleet of excursion steamers. To all it was apparent that it was a battle royal. At 12-5 Columbia again began to close up and soon her bowsprit was on a line with Shamrock's stern. She again dropped back, however, but still for the third time she tried hard for the lead, and this time successfully. Thousands of spectators strained their eyes in watchful expectation as Columbia slowly and persistently forged ahead. At 12-10-15 her bow was surely poking up in line with Shamrock's mainmast; a moment latter the racers were bow and bow, and at 12-10-30 the headsails of Columbia come clearly in front beyond the bowsprit of her rival. The outer mark was now about 12 mile distant, and as the yachts headed for it Columbia gradually pulled out till she left a stretch of clear water between her and the challenger. The boats rounded the mark nearly together, leaving it to starboard, Columbia at 12-19-10 and Shamrock at 12-19-20. As they stood off on the starboard tack Columbia pointed higher and took the whether position a short distance ahead of Shamrock. Both sailed remarkably even until they went about on the port tack at 12-35. The wind was then freshening. Shamrock went about on the starboard tack at 12.55, Columbia following a minute later. The defender was then about a fifth of a mile ahead and a quarter of a mile to windward. Going about again, Shamrock remained on the port tack for a while. She was unable to point as high as Columbia. When the latter went about 10sec. after Shamrock, and both settled down on the starboard tack again, it was seen that Columbia had increased her lead to about half a mile and was both outpointing and out-footing her antagonist every moment. The contest now settled down to a series of short boards, Columbia steadily increasing her headway. At 2-15 Columbia was only about two miles from the finish, and barring accidents was undoubtedly the winner. The official finish was Columbia 2-40, Shamrock 2-45 17. Both yachts received a noisy and enthusiastic welcome from the excursion fleet and the steam yachts which had followed the race, demonstration in favour of the Shamrock almost equalling that which greeted the winner.

Sir Thomas Lipton in the course of an interview has made one or two interesting statements, says a Laffan's telegram from New York. First, he confirms the report that he will not contest the Cup until 1901; also that Mr. Fay will design the new boat; secondly that if any one wishes to make a bid for the Cup during 1900 he will place the Shamrock at his disposal for purposes of trial matches; thirdly, that if the Columbia goes to England to race she will meet her old antagonist in every race, for the Shamrock will take part in every leading regatta. Lastly, Sir Thomas Lipton has set all guess work at rest by stating that the total cost of the Shamrock amounted to 500,000 dollars, hundred thousand pounds sterling. This does not include the large expenses contingent upon running the races.

SMALL-POX IN AUSTRALIA.

OUT BREAK ON A LINER.

ADELAIDE, Oct. 23.

The White Star liner Afric arrived at the Semaphore on Sunday afternoon, and reported that she had on board no fewer than 14 cases of small-pox, which is probably the record for one vessel so far as this colony is concerned. Seven more passengers developed small-pox on the journey from Albany. After Dr. Toll had boarded the vessel he pronounced another case under observation as an undoubted one of small-pox. Dr. Toll was accompanied to the steamer by Dr. Howard, the Victorian health officer, who had been despatched with instructions to examine and vaccinate the passengers and crew.

Dr. Toll reported that the original patient was a passenger named D. R. Bodycombe, who joined the steamer at Cape Town, but who came from Johannesburg. At various interval, after the disease was diagnosed in the first patient, other passengers were found to be suffering from the complaint. Up to the present the following persons have been stricken down in addition to Mr Bodycombe :—Wm. Weakling R. Boyd, W. Collinson, W. Mashir, S.E. Hill, W. Thomas, C. Blacker, J. Martin, R. G. White, Mrs. Freeman Lloyd, ir, Eason, and A. Noakes. There were 251 passengers aboard for all ports, 13 were for Adelaide, 93 for Melbourne, and the remainder for Sydney and other ports. All patients have berths in the after part of the vessel and only one woman so far has been taken with it. The crew, numbering 104, have all escaped. As soon as the cases were brought to light they were isolated in hospital on board, and the ship's surgeon, Dr. Brunt, endeavoured to vaccinate his charges, but the lymph would not take. On arrival four of the sufferers had the diseases in confluent and the remainder in discrete form. Mr. Bodycombe is now convalescent.

All the Adelaide passengers so far, have escaped infection. All the patients were lowered into one of the ship's boats, their belongings and those of the Adelaide passengers into two others, and then towed by the tug to the Quarantine Station at Torrens Island, where all the necessary arrangements for their reception had been made. The lowering of the patients and goods into the boats took two hours. Dr. Hayward and two nurses with an efficient staff of helpers, will attend to all in quarantine. It is splendid with the passengers whether they are landed here or will be taken on to Sydney. In addition to the patients 20 passengers, some of whom were booked for Melbourne, have gone to Torrens Island. Two hundred tons of Adelaide cargo will be carried on to Sydney, as the agents failed to obtain the permission of the Government to discharge it on Sunday. The Afric cleared for Melbourne at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. All the mail-bags landed were fumigated. It is hoped that a number of the passengers will be landed in Melbourne, as the rapidity with which the disease has spread is viewed with alarm. —*Melbourne Argus.*

Orders have been issued for the experimental occupation of Torawari, the site of the proposed new cantonment in the Miranzai Valley, by one battalion of Native infantry, the headquarters of two squadrons of Native cavalry and two guns of a Native mountain battery.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE COLCHESTER OYSTER FEAST.

The complainant made about many public dinners is similar to that uttered by the old lady who read the English dictionary right through from beginning to end. "It is very nice," she said, approvingly. "but it changes the subject too often." But it is not so with the annual oyster feast of Colchester. There is but one subject these—oysters. When you get near the Corn Exchange, where the oyster feast is held, you notice that there is a pleasant fragrance in the air—from the oysters. You sit down, and you begin with oysters, you go on with oysters, and you conclude with oysters. There are other little trifles to be eaten—if you will—but they serve only as a background to the picture. What wonder then that the oyster should form the text of most of the speech s that come after the feast?

It was so on Oct. 25. There had been hopes that Lord Wolseley would be present to speak about the war, but his duties prevented him from coming. Sir Claude de Crespigny and Major-General Abercy responded to the toast of "Our Defensive Forces," proposed by the Mayor of Colchester, and Sir Weetman Pearson replied to "The Imperial Parliament." Then came Cardinal Vaughan, who proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and spoke earnestly of the oyster as the great civilising power of mankind. The Lord Mayor responded, and referred to the oyster as a pattern for orators to copy, because it always knew when to shut up. And then came the speech of the afternoon by Dean Hole. He was received with quite an outburst of enthusiasm. Speaking of his long connection with agriculture reminded him that he was—to use his gardener's expression—"nearly an octo-geranium." Hardly had the company stopped laughing before Dean Hole had begun to tell some of his own good stories in his very best manner. There was the one about the parson who, at the request of some farmers prayed for rain. The downpour lasted for several days "Just like those parsons," said the farmer, "they always overdo it." Then there was the story about a young curate who was working in an agricultural district where he was not very popular. But one day his clerk told him that a farmer desired the prayers of the congregation on behalf of Lucy Gray, who was seriously ill. The curate gladly complied with the wish, and prayers were offered up regularly for three weeks or so. And then the clerk came in one morning and said: "You need not pray for Lucy Gray no more, sir—she's won the steeplechase."

Sir Courtenay Boyle, Secretary of the Board of Trade, responded, and said that the commerce of the country was growing rapidly. If anyone doubted his statement he would be happy to prove it by statistics.—*Daily Graphic.*

TRAFALGAR DAY IN ENGLAND.

Trafalgar Day was celebrated on Saturday, Oct. 21, in London, according to what has now become an annual custom, by the elaborate decoration of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square under the auspices of the committee of the Navy League. The column was festooned from top to bottom with thick cords made of laurel leaves, and the base of the column was lavishly decorated with wreaths, plants, and flowers which had been sent from all parts of the kingdom. Large wreaths and other floral devices were received from the various branches of the Navy League at Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth Torquay, Rottingdean, Third London (who sent a large shield of white flowers with the motto "Lest we forget"), Cambridge, Windsor and Eton, Sydenham, Leeds, British Guina, Hong Kong. Then there was a large floral shield from the sub-lieutenants and midshipmen of H. M. S. Cæsar. Miss La Fenotiere, grand-daughter of the captain who brought home the despatches from Trafalgar, sent a laurel wreath tied with red, white, and blue ribbons. A large bunch chrysanthemums and laurel, tied with "Victory" and "Trafalgar" ribbons, came from Miss Robins, of Streatham. Miss Robins is a daughter of the late Captain Robins, who was signal midshipman on the Victory, Oct. 21, 1805. Another offering to which a special interest was attached was that sent by Mrs. Gibney, the last surviving granddaughter of Captain John Cooke, of the Bellerophon, who fell at Trafalgar. At the top of the column hung four Union Jacks, but owing to the fog these were hardly seen by the crowds who visited the Square. A large picture of half a dozen sailor boys visiting Nelson's tomb was placed in the centre of the base facing Whitehall. In the afternoon the crowds were increased by the arrival of large numbers of pensioners from the Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals. The police kept good order, and directed the streams of sightseers, so that all who wished could have a good view of the decorations. The column was again illuminated on Oct. 23. For the first time since the battle of Trafalgar Nelson's signal was on Oct. 21 hoisted on board the Victory in Portsmouth Harbour, the words "England expects every man to do his duty" being formed by numeral flags. Laurel wreaths were also suspended between each of the Victory's masts, and another wreath was placed on the spot where Nelson fell.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th November, 1899.

There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday the 14th inst., and Thursday the 16th inst., at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th November, 1899.

1. Orderly Sergts for the ensuing week :—
No 1 Co Sgt D A Pinder.
No 2 Co Sgt J J Mareland.

2. The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Co (Town Hall Compound).
Tuesday and Thursday at 3-15 p.m. 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters).
Tuesday and Thursday at 3-45 p.m. 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.

3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday next the 15th instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later (local time).

4. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Saturday next 18th inst at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba to commence the Annual Practice from 40 Pr R M L Guns and 6·3 R M L Howitzer.

On Conclusion of the practice the Corps will march back to the club, Apollo Bunder.

Every member of the Corps should endeavour to attend this parade.

Dress :—Drill Order without Arms, Puttes to be worn.

No ice will be given weekly of the continuation of the Annual Practice on Saturday afternoons.

On the second and subsequent occasions the whole Corps will parade, but one Subdivision will be told off from each Company to take first relief on the Guns.

5 Recruits, to be eligible for the Class Firing Prize, must fire their Recruits Course within two months of joining the Corps provided the range is available

In consequence of the Annual General Meeting of the R V A Club which will be held on Wednesday the 15th inst., the Adjutants Lecture on "Practice and Ranging" will be delivered to No. 2 Company on Thursday night after drill at Byculla Head-quarters; to No. 1 Company on Friday evening the 17th inst, at 6-15 p.m. at the Club.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.,

The public must be now fully on the *qui vive* for the great display of Leonid meteors. In the course of four nights the earth will be encountering one of the richest meteoric regions in her orbit. The exact time when we shall be traversing the zone of these wanderers cannot be exactly calculated, since the system of meteors is constantly undergoing change. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Boileau, puts the probable date as between midnight and dawn on the night of the 14th; but the phenomenon may be expected at any time from the night of the 13th to that of the 16th. It is unfortunate that the moon also intends to be present—a circumstance which will mar it to some extent the brilliancy of our expected visitors: but even then the sight should be striking enough to make amends for a sleepless night. The meteors may be looked for a little to the south of the Great Bear, between that constellation and Leo; and all observations, even those of the unscientific, will be of use. The weather conditions in England at this time are not likely to be favourable for observation, and the chances are that the professional astronomers there will not have a fair field or sky. Notes on the number of meteors seen during difinite periods, say of ten minutes each, with a view to determining the time of greatest activity, and attempts to localise the apparent point of radiation will have a value as materials for the scientific. Snap shots of the shower will also be of great use in the same way: so that anyone possessed of a camera and sufficient energy to forsake his bed may hope to render a service to astronomy.

Aguinaldo, as President of the Philippines Republic, has requested General Otis to receive a commission to arrange the surrender of the Spanish prisoners, and other matters. General Otis refused to discuss the matter, unless the request was made as from the general-in-chief of the insurgents. The whole affair is only a trick of Aguinaldo to obtain recognition of the so-called Philippines Republic.

A CHURCHWARDEN S LETTER.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A VICAR.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Oct. 26 Mr. Justice Bruce and a common jury had before them the case of Phillips vs. Pont, begun on Wednesday. It was an action for libel brought by the Rev. Edward Andrew Phillips, Rector of Swalecliffe, in Kent, to recover damages for libel against Mr. Edward Joseph Pont, a farmer and a former churchwarden of Swalecliffe parish. It appeared that the plaintiff, who was formerly in the Indian Army, became Rector of Swalecliffe in 1892. At the same time the defendant became churchwarden. In 1895 friction arose between the plaintiff and the defendant about some accounts, the result being that another churchwarden was nominated by the rector in the place of the defendant In September, 1898, the defendant received a letter from the Rural Dean asking if he had resigned the office of churchwarden, and the defendant replied by a letter, in which he said he had been obliged to close owing to the conduct of the plaintiff, as he was always quarrelling with his parishioners. He added that the plaintiff drank too much, had driven away the congregation, and did not care what became of the church.

The plaintiff, in his evidence, denied the allegations against him. He admitted that he was in the habit of taking a little whisky and gin medicinally, but never frequented public-houses as had been alleged.

Witnesses belonging to Swalecliffe gave evidence that they had never seen the plaintiff under the influence of drink, and that the condition of the church had improved in every way.

The judge at this point ruled that the letter written by the defendant was a privileged communication to the rural dean, who had authority to inquire into the conduct of the plaintiff, but the question was whether the defendant had not also been actuated by malice.

Evidence for the defence was given by a Captain Wyllie to the effect that he had seen the plaintiff under the influence of drink on several occasions.

The Rev. Henry Bartram, vicar of Ramsgate, the rural dean, said the plaintiff's conduct was brought before him by a confidential communication from a gentleman in the district. It said that the rector of Swalecliffe had given way to drinking habits. In consequence he instituted inquiries, and on September 1 he wrote to the defendant, receiving the reply which was the subject of the action. He then made inquiries from other people. As a result he had an interview with the plaintiff on October 3, 1898. He told the plaintiff the charge, and said it was so grave he could only give him the alternative of resignation or of having the case laid before the Archdeacon. The plaintiff indignantly denied the accusation, and said his ministrations had been blessed in the parish, that he had been called there by God, and could not resign his post. Upon that he (the witness) wrote to the Archdeacon for an interview, but shortly after, ascertaining that civil proceedings were being taken, the further inquiry was stayed. In cross-examination the rural dean said he received from the present churchwardens and parishioners a protest, stating that in their opinion the charges were the result of petty persecution.

Mr. Edwin Kennard, formerly of East Kent Hotel, said Mr. Phillips used to visit his house once or twice a week, and was supplied with spirits and tea. Some times the plaintiff took spirits in the house and sometimes took them away in a bottle. He had noticed the plaintiff drunk and staggering about the bar on several occasions.

Thomas Keagh, postmaster of Swalecliffe said he had frequently seen Mr. Phillips drunk. On one occasion, in 1896, Mr. Phillips went to his house, threw his hat on the floor, ground his teeth, and went on like a madman. In cross-examination the witness said he was in the habit of drinking himself; he was an old sailor and had a "jubilee" once in three months. On those occasions he remained at home.

Other evidence of a similar character was given, one of the witnesses saying that on one occasion when Mr. Phillips was drunk, he shouted out, "I would as soon live with the devils in hell as with the people of Swalecliffe."

Mr. Edward Joseph Pont, the defendant, in the witness-box, said he had been churchwarden of Swalecliffe Church for a period of fifteen years under various rectors. After the plaintiff came the congregation decreased and the collections fell off. In 1895 a dispute arose over the accounts, and consequently he ceased to go to garden. In cross-examination, the witness said his reason for resigning was because the plaintiff was always quarrelling, and because he drank too much. On one occasion the plaintiff went to his house smelling strongly of drink, and was so excited that the witness's wife asked him to leave. That was the only occasion on which he saw the plaintiff the worse for drink. He had no feeling of enmity against the plaintiff, and had not endeavoured to compass his ruin.

The case was adjourned.

HAVE YOU LOST A DOG?

The officials at Chelsea Police-station are having a busy time just now. Thirty-four of the sixty-three dogs found on the premises of the Chelsea dog-stealers are still unclaimed. The dogs are housed in some neighbouring stables, and people arrive at all hours of the day to inspect the dogs with the hope of discovering a lost pet among them. A "Daily Graphic" representative was present yesterday while several of the inquirers arrived. For obvious reasons the police generally require a new-comer to furnish a description of the dog he has lost before admitting him to view the Chelsea Police Pack. They are a curious lot. In one loose box there are three capital little toy terriers, any one of which would not disgrace herself at a show. Then there are four little mongrel terriers, apparently all of one litter. It would be interesting to know their history. Next to the terriers are three spaniels—two black and a liver. These are old, kind-looking dogs, and would make good companions. The remainder of the dogs in the first box are mongrels. In the other two loose boxes there are two smooth fox-terriers, a wire-haired fox-terrier, a collie, a half-bred St. Bernard, a number of shocking mongrels, a very good dachshund, and three nice agreeable poodles. One of these poodles has a story. The other day he was claimed by a man and taken away. The man kept him for a few days, got him into good condition, spent 10s. in having him clipped, and made him altogether quite presentable. And then something happened. The man found that the poodle wasn't his poodle at all—quite another poodle in fact. His poodle had a scar, and this poodle had a whole skin. So the man brought the dog back again to the police, and he is there now, and quite willing to make friends with the next man who will give him an invitation.

Nearly everyone who goes to the Chelsea Police-station in the hope of finding a lost dog has got a description of that dog quite ready. "My Flossie," you will hear a lady say, "my Flossie has got a broken tooth and a little kink in her tail." And then the lady will go on to tell the police a long story of the broken tooth and the kink.

The police have had serious responsibilities since the dogs have been in their charge. One night there were thirty-four dogs in the stable, and in the morning there were thirty-seven. Two of the little waifs had become mothers. A corner was screened off for each family, and for some days all went well. But yesterday one of the mothers lost her only boy. The other mother—an Airedale terrier—is selfishly happy and proud because her two pups are quite well.

The officials at Chelsea Police-station have taken great care of the dogs. When they were found nearly all the dogs were half-starved, and a kindly police-inspector—all credit to him!—knocked people up at two o'clock in the morning in order to get food for the sixty-three hungry dogs. Many of the dogs have since become plump and strong, and they signify their approval of the arrangements made for them by the police by living together in perfect harmony.

THE BEST CHOCOLATE.

When placing on the market the new product Van Houten's Chocolate (for eating), some months ago, the manufacturers had before them the object of offering buyers a nutritive and digestible Chocolate of irreproachable composition, while at the same time more delicious in flavor than any of the already existing kinds, in other words, a Chocolate which, both from the point of view as to health as well as to flavor, should satisfy the most exacting demands. The universal good opinion concerning Van Houten's Chocolate, seems to prove that this object has been attained; and it is recognised as being as superior to other Chocolates, as Van Houten's Cocoa is superior to other cocoas. When travelling, picnicking, or bicycling, it proves of great service.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

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Yours obediently,
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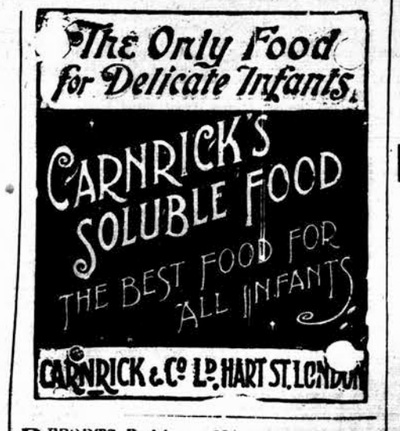

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30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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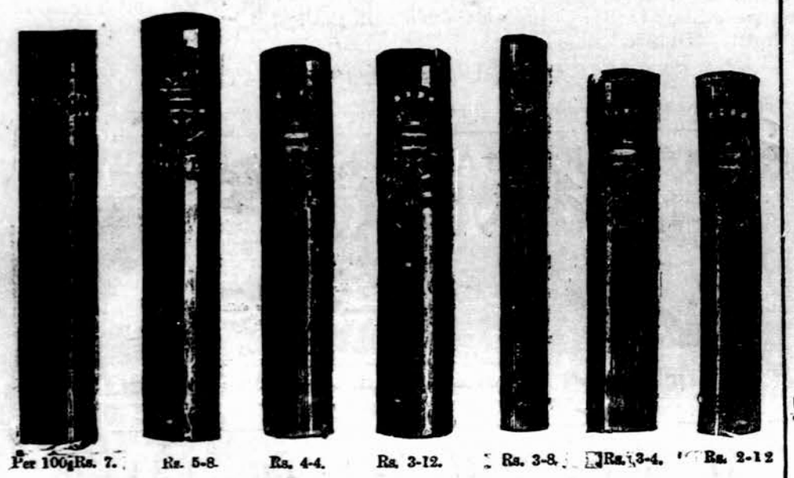

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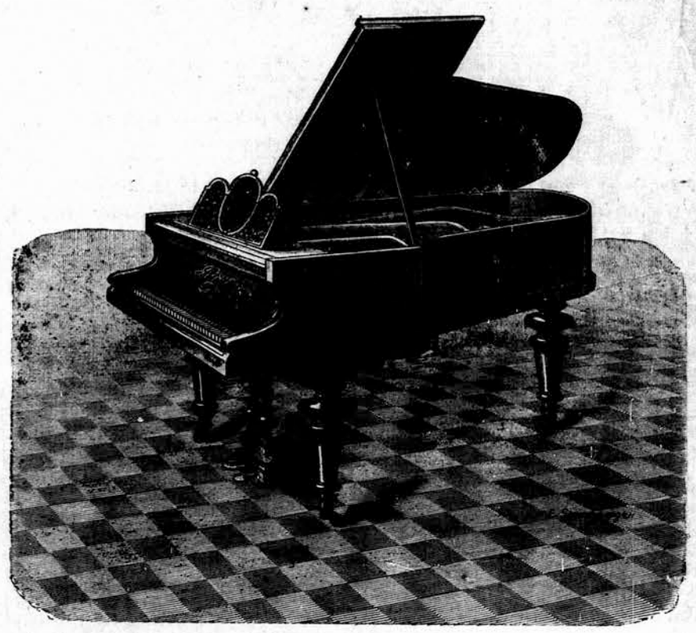

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